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## THE STORM OVER JOHN LENNON

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# Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE OCTOBER 17 1986 VOL. 35/ NO. 43

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COVER PHOTO BY GREG GRIFFIN

## COVER

### THE STORM OVER JOHN LENNON



By the time of his murder eight years ago, John Lennon had achieved mythical status as a visionary rock 'n' roller. The Lennon cult has scarcely abated since—and the Beatles still are a musical phenomenon. Now, a new film and three new books, including a devastating biography by Albert Goldman, are festering it out in the market place—and in the hearts of Lennon's admirers. — 40

## CANADA

### TIGHTLY WRAPPED

During the first week of the federal election campaign, the Prime Minister followed a tightly orchestrated schedule. They acquiesced clearly wanted to avoid controversial mistakes—and maintain the party's early lead in public opinion polls over the Liberals and the New Democratic Party. — 12



## BUSINESS

### IN THE SHADOW OF THE CRASH



One year after Black Monday, the biggest one-day stock market crash in history, corporate earnings remain strong. But on trading floors, activity has slowed to a crawl. So deep is the pessimism that some analysts predict falls of up to 10 per cent in share prices after the U.S. presidential election. — 28







## LETTERS

### FREE OF BIAS

Your cover story on Northern Ireland ("A land of hate," Sept. 20) was the best I have read in any national magazine. I dealt with every major issue in the conflict and was totally free of bias. If only Fleet Street would reflect the British public in the same way, instead of spinning out mindless anti-Ira propaganda, the root causes of the conflict would have been eradicated years ago.

Adrian MacCarthy,  
St. John's, Nfld.



IRA street fighter: major James

The British plundered Ireland for centuries, slaughtered innocents and hanged, rolled or tortured those who resisted. Magnanimously "returning" the larger part to its rightful owners, in Ulster they are still warring on neither's house. The IRA grew from suspicion of oppressed people to be free, a noble cause that springs eternal. In this century, the British suffered greatly and fought valiantly to free oppressed nations. Unwisely, they cannot admit that they want the oppressor in Ireland and have no moral right to restrain them. Such an admission would be Step 1 in solving their dilemma.

Peter Hawk,  
Newport, N.S.

I cannot express my hurt, disappointment and anger at your coverage of Northern Ireland. As a Northern Ireland Protestant residing in Canada and subscribing to *Maclean's*, I found your feature article, simplistic and strongly biased in favor of Roman Catholic republicanism. How dare you call for Britain to leave its own territory? When Canada was having trouble with the IRA, Britain did not call for independence for Quebec. You have betrayed a loyal and peace-loving section of the Commonwealth.

David Myers,  
Camport, Sask.

### A CASE FOR LEGALIZATION

While I agree with David Francis that our drug fight and prohibition system is a colossal failure, I disagree violently with his spurious logic and proposed solution ("Hench measures against drugs," *Column*, Sept. 12). If both the drug suppliers and the drug users are the enemy, who are the victims? If there are no victims, then we have an even stronger case for the legalization of all drugs. Let the supply of drugs in government coffers outweigh the demand and set the prices below those of the illegal traffickers to pull the drug from under them. Use the hundreds of millions of dollars that will be saved from curtailing drug trafficking, and that will be

lectures that preclude reducing the matter to a basic question of supply and demand. Such an attempt would inevitably lead to an even greater proportion of Canada's impoverished lower class going to jail, while the wealthy, who tend to fare better in our courts, would remain largely unaffected. It is simpler to advocate the popular idea of stiffer penalties for users than it is to address global economic inequities that drive peoples and governments to exploit what is perhaps the only resource at their disposal. This should not, however, lead us to engage in an ineffective, costly and expensive treatment of one symptom of the problem.

Michael Ryan,  
Saskatoon

### ETHICS OR GIMMICKS

Conversations on going on various facts and varying viewpoints on how the U.S. candidates have conducted the campaign, at least until the polls close on Nov. 8 ("Cleaning up America," *World*, Sept. 20). Now, can you do the same for Canadian coverage? Environment is a top issue for pre-electoral momentum and vote-getting here too.

Jay Flinck,  
Edmonton

## PASSAGES

**DISMISSED:** Allegations by Thomas Breverley, 16, whose claims of abduction and rape fuelled racial tensions across the United States, by a New York state grand jury in Poughkeepsie. Breverley declined to cooperate with the grand jury investigation into the events of May 20, 1987, when the 15-year-old—after being captured midway by her mother—was racial abuse screamed on her innocent covered body. Following a seven-month street grapple, which included testimony from 150 witnesses, New York state Attorney General Robert Abrams announced on Wednesday the book Breverley's claims.



**DEVELOPING:** One week after an unstable 17-year-old teenager, schizophrenic George, 22, and world heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson, 32, according to her lawyer, Marvin Mitchelson. Given his and that his wife with the volatile Tyson, who is given to fits of violent rage, was "spare bed." The couple were married last February.

**DIED:** American physician Dr. George Haines, 78, who devoted 25 years of his life to eradicating venereal disease and leprosy in China, in Beijing at cancer.

**DIED:** Vancouver photographer Aldred Hambley, 105, the widow of former B.C. lieutenant-governor Eric Hambley. The family established The Hambley Foundation, which sponsors medical research at the University of British Columbia.

**DIED:** British writer, art critic and poet Sir Siegfried Sassoon, 90, at his home in London. Sir Siegfried—along with siblings Sir Osbert and Dame Edith—was one of the eccentric Sassoon family who led the 1930s British modernist literary movement.

**DIED:** Franz Josef Strauss, 73, one of the founders of the Federal Republic of Germany and the outspoken Bavarian statesman, after suffering a heart attack while after leaving north of Munich.

**MARRIED:** Lisa Marie Presley, 20, daughter of Elvis Presley and actress Priscilla Presley, 42, to musician Danny Keough, 33. She will inherit her father's \$50-million estate when she turns 25.

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**THE FINE ART OF FLYING**  
AIR FRANCE

### APPLAUDING ROLE MODELS

Peter C. Newman and Macdon's deserve belated congratulations for bringing a refreshing and successful businessman to our attention ("An effective woman on the move," *Business Week*, Sept. 12). By bringing the Reader Business of this country to our attention, means another tale of their service jobs, under trying conditions, corporate or professional failures, we give that old-dad's staff to read to regenerate our ambitions and faith in the business community. Such positive role models deserve greater emphasis and attention from the news media. Applaud, applaud.

Glen Smith,  
Guelph, Ont.

### A CLEAN PERFORMANCE

In the article "A better eye on sex" (*Weekend*, Sept. 19), concerning corruption by elite Soviet officials, it is stated that "official Soviet news agencies offered the media photographs of police dragging up hoards of cash and jewelry." The photograph to Macdon's is a fine example of the government-controlled gloss of Mikhail Gorbachev's new-wave, designer-dictatorship: note how the police, having dug a waist-deep hole in an autumn forest and heaped the few large corners, wear business suits without a single word said. It's reassuring to know that the Soviets haven't lost their touch with Potemkin photos, nor the free Western media in their ability to gild it all down.

Wesley Krieger,  
Toronto

### THE COMMON MAN'S VIEW

In one of thousands of good readers I also consider Robertson Davies to be the best and brightest author Canada has ever had the privilege to claim. In response to the critics mentioned in "The golden autumn of a literary giant" (*Books*, Sept. 12), I am constantly surprised at the absolute lack of insight that these literary critics display. It is a shame that this small, elite group can think of nothing better than to criticize Davies' characterization of the straggling woman as the common man. They have missed the point. It is clear from the manner following he has attracted that the common man has a much different opinion of Davies.

Geoff Wilson,  
Ottawa

### A HOUSE WITH SIGNIFICANCE

As a Potterborough ("See and politics in a different style," *Columns*, Sept. 18) should have noted that the Canadian Red Cross Hospital was situated at Clarendon in the first and second world wars, and many Canadians

arrived or were treated there. A few who died were buried in the Institute garden overlooking the Theatre. The hospital is still in use for dramatic classes. Beside the immense modern swimming pool stands the famous Clarendon, the house which the British foreign secretary, George Canning, awarded James Falk that the Royal Navy would respect and help enforce. President James Monroe's proposed doctrine. Some years later, Giuseppe Garibaldi sought British support for his campaign to unify Italy under the same tree. While Clarendon is not a great house to be compared to Nelson Abbey, Kew, Barchley House and Hatfield, it has had some historical significance, which should be remembered.

Mary Scott,  
Montreal

### REDESIGN REVIEWED

Like the new format adopted by your magazine I am especially fond of the new title of Barbara Amiel's column ("Straight from the horse's mouth," Sept. 19).

Ken Archibald,  
Ottawa

I have just finished reading your Sept. 19 issue and am excited to write and congratulate you on the excellent new look and editorial approach. I have been subscribing to *Time* and *Maclean's* for over 30 years, but, recently, I let my *Time* subscription lapse because I saw that *Maclean's* was providing all the up-to-the-minute coverage I needed for world affairs.

J. Nyle Lockie,  
West Hill, Ont.

During come up with a new format, it is surprising that you dug to the depths of the journalistic barrel to refer to a 16-year-old world trip undertaken by the Right Hon. Joe Clark ("The shifting sands of diplomacy," *Opinion Month*, Sept. 18). If that was all you could come up with to comment on Clark's highly successful stint at External Affairs over the past four years, you are hardly of ideas.

Andrew Phillips,  
Ottawa

Perhaps the next free gift you offer for subscription to your lovely magazine would be a magnifying glass so that one could read the fine print you substituted for the readable type in previous issues.

Richard Callaghan,  
Markham, Wis.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is printed as written. Mr. Macdon's address is: Mr. Macdon, 444, 777 St. St., Toronto, Ont. M5V 1A7.



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# OPENING NOTES

Status in the sky with Brian Mulroney; a swift pat for John Turner; claw marks from Joan Collins

## FLYING WITH THE BOSS

Wearing a seat on the boss's campaign plane has become a highly prized confirmation of status among Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's staff members. But despite his expressed desire to join the Mulroney air squad, principal secretary Peter White is conspicuously absent from the recent flighting. Instead, Mulroney ordered the former *Saturday Night* publicist to reveal in Ottawa—where chief of staff David Burney is firmly in command during the Prime Minister's absences. Meanwhile, Stuart Murray—who usually wears a T-shirt and jeans and runs the show of the same show—keeps the Mulroney road show on schedule. As tour co-ordinator, Murray oversees such details as arranging accommodations and laying out transportation. He has impressive credentials for the job: during the late 1970s, Murray performed similar duties for the rock band Black Sabbath. He admits that there is little difference between travelling with a band and co-ordinating a leader's campaign appearances. Play it again, Sir.

Murray (left) with Mulroney in context for news



## How to charm a house buyer

An affluent Hong Kong resident buys large quantities of Canadian real estate, agents in Vancouver and Toronto are receiving a crash course in Chinese beliefs. In Vancouver, where Hong Kong purchases are expected to reach \$1 billion this year, Chinese buyers recently snugged up 30 per cent of the units in a new development—because the front and back doors were not in a direct line (to prevent money from leaving) and the addresses did not contain the unlucky number four. Still, realtors say that many Chinese buyers will choose an unlucky house if the price is right. Clearly, a good deal is still the best luck of all.



Pringle, Collins: 'Sorry to interrupt your search, Joan.'

## BLASTED BY THE QUEEN OF SOAP

Valerie Pringle, the host of *Molloy*, city's noon-hour current-affairs show says that she has recovered from a stony reception with daytime soap-opera star Joan Collins. Last week, the CBC paid a \$300 transmission fee for a 15-minute satellite taping between studios in Toronto and Los Angeles so that Pringle could interview the *Dynasty* star about Prime Time—her stony reception was the making of a TV interview. But before the interview began, the raw satellite feed caught Collins saying a bonus.

And Pringle's remark, "Sorry to interrupt your search, Joan," seemed to irritate the actress-turned-author. During the 15-minute interview that followed, Collins appeared to have difficulty hearing Pringle's questions. She asked why for the reasons in Pringle concluded the taping. Then, just before the satellite link was broken Collins snarled, "What a bitch." Responded an equally shocked Pringle, "If you're less called a bitch by Joan Collins, you figure you're made it." Better times do get lonely.

## POOR RECEPTION FOR USA TODAY

Before its debut last month, producers of the syndicated program *USA Today: The Television Show*, promised viewers smiling faces: his-closed home without the heavy content of other news programs. A total of 136 U.S. TV stations bought the last-episode, 30-minute show, a spin-off of the parent Co.'s strikingly successful national newspaper, *USA TODAY*. But steadily declining ratings have led many stations to consider dropping the evening news program—despite promises of improvement and Gannett's assurance that it will continue to subsidize a show that has already cost more than \$48.4 million to produce. Still, unless it acquires a dramatic increase in viewer approval, the program seems destined to become *USA Today: The Unsuccessful Television Show*.



## Flagging the issue

George Bush often displays the U.S. national colors—red, white and blue—on his lapels and white shirt—while delivering speeches that question the patriotism of Michael Dukakis, his Democratic rival. But in Woodfield, N.J., history that made him a 1.5 million U.S. flag yearly appeared to be the perfect backdrop for an appearance by the Republican presidential candidate. But it was not. Most of the *James & Co.* plant's 230 workers said that they had attended Bush's only only because management suspended operations for a given time, many of them asked that Bush had not persuaded them to vote for him. Indeed, the vice-president left the plant with his campaign banner dragging. One reason: the factory's United Textile Workers' local struck with an endorsement of a man who has yet to show his flag at that site. Dukakis.

Bush: Old liberty as a backdrop

## A surprise rearguard attack

When John Turner publicly urged the leaders of Liberal party, president Jean Chrétien at the 1994 Liberal election campaign, it seemed an unlikely campaigner for his own supporters. But the opposition leader has created that kind of turmoil in the year's jockeying campaign. Still, at least one woman has clearly not forgotten last week, as Turner was leaving a media rehearsal during a meeting at the headquarters of Ontario South Liberal candidate John Sheehan. A small, middle-aged woman came up behind him and gave him a swift, hard pat on the hips. "I've been waiting to do that for years," the unidentified woman told the startled leader before

she turned and quickly walked away. The remark struck left Turner with another flunk to guard.



Turner: a swift pat

## SEX AND THE STOCK MARKET

A Nevada business syndicate plans to sell \$25 million worth of shares in order to buy the Mustang Ranch, a third-generation 11 km east of Reno. Indeed, the famous ranch's main assets, two bordellos that operate openly under state law, generate over \$1 million profit on gross revenues of more than \$6 million. While U.S. federal authorities consider that request, a syndicate prospectus states that factors such as adverse publicity could later affect the proposed stock offering of \$24 per share. The pleasure of the flesh carry high risks.

## No space, sorry Your Majesty

King Carl Gustaf will still have to use unorthodox parking spaces where he or his servants pick up the royal



laundry and groceries in Stockholm. The Swedish court recently applied for six permits granting special parking privileges to the king and other royal drivers. But last week, municipal officials denied that request on the grounds that it would set a precedent. In the struggle for scarce parking spaces, social democracy rides over royalty in the streets of Stockholm.



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## COLUMN



# Give and take in a relationship

BY BARBARA AMIEL

**T**here was quite a fight on my street in London the other night over the question of how to cook the new peas. Altered or steamed? It ended up rather easily with a ladies window followed by pourings on the car as the wife and child drove away.

Men and women do fight, and sometimes hearts get raised in anger. Character and social class have a lot to do with whether or not a fight is all white knuckles and tears rather than punches and anatomical warnings in the street, but even this restraint doesn't apply to those people affected by alcoholism.

I reflected further on the matter when I read my week-old Toronto newspaper and saw the Inwood incident. Kirby Inwood, the Toronto man who conspired to get his Russian wife and her child out of the Soviet Union and then, having done so, was charged with assaulting them both in Toronto. At a preliminary hearing after his conviction, testimony was taken from some of his old girlfriends. He threatened to kill any of us, we old flame told the court. I was locked out of the house for more than 10 months, and another. The court also heard he threw broccoli against the walls and spat out one lady friend with a closed fist.

None of these had last charges at the time, but the ladies were closing ranks now and they knew "about" it retrospect. As for the man: apart from his wife and her child, well, the court has found him guilty, but I have some sympathy with the judge's light sentence of 30 days and a \$10,000 fine. In the last 30 days, before "about" consciousness was raised, wives tried to help difficult men mend their ways or give up the bottle. I suppose it takes all kinds to make the world, and so on, but then who would have doubted that Kirby Inwood was, well, a strange man, perhaps a very flawed and pathetic one? Very few human beings, after all, want to spend 20

months and a lot of money to get the girl who caught their eye in a Moscow bar out of the Soviet Union, as he did. My own feeling is that the wife, Tatiana Sidorova, would have shown more decency if she had just left her husband rather than press charges.

Still, the saddest note one would want to see in the 20th century is the attempts of the 19th century to improve the state of relationships between men and women. We have drafted and evaluated the matrimonial property laws, we have codified male/female roles and set up committees to make sure no one is "interracial" on the washing the dishes, we have changed the rules of evidence and court procedures for women and children, rape cases or abuse trials, we have legislated offensive-actor programs for women in order to see more of us become prison guards or planners. But have we, in the final analysis, improved the climate between the sexes?

In answering this, I'd start with what I personally consider to be improvements in the human condition. Our ordinary lives, I believe, made it much easier for very intelligent and very moral human beings to have relationships with one another. Men and women

can now follow their own categorical aspirations instead of being locked into rigid, non-negotiable systems full of rules and prohibitions. For so long, men and women were forced to play roles for which they may have truly been unsuited, with prescribed moves and reactions. By rules, of course, one does not simply mean the traditional division of labor between the sexes that so infuriates today's feminists. One is talking about the freedom to arrange every aspect of one's life. Our century has loosened those bonds, and, for any liberal person, this can only be regarded as an inestimably good thing.

I suppose we have facilitated the definition given by the great Victorian legal scholar Sir Henry Maine, who saw progress as proceeding from status to contract. As I understand it, what he meant is that, in the really liberal society, people ought not to be identified by their status: you are not a man, a woman, a husband or a wife because society sees you only as their last because you choose to make a contract with your spouse.

But this liberty is, I believe, only an advantage for very intelligent and very moral human beings. The new flexibility has no cushioning, and when you loosen the bonds for stupid and/or immoral people, it is difficult to do it without increasing the bonds and rules for stupid and immoral ones as well. And when stupid people are cut loose, they tend to drift onto the racks.

We tried, for example, to encourage marriage and eliminate the disparity between husbands and wives when they divorce. Intelligent and moral people can now part more easily when a marriage is painfully dead. Stupid and immoral people can now take an enormous advantage of the law at divorce time through outrageous financial demands, as some women are doing with Ontario's restrictive division-of-property laws. Immoral people can use such things as society's heightened consciousness of child abuse as a weapon technique in custody proceedings, one Ontario lawyer told me that he was successful in getting the threat to remove a father of child abuse as well as a tool in property and custody disputes.

We have done some very good things in the name of modernizing the relationship between men and women, but I fear that in some cases we have done more harm than good. In a little harder on 1986 for a bad husband to do a dirty deal on a good wife, but it's sure a hell of a lot easier for a bad wife to do a dirty deal on a good husband.

Still, men and women continue falling in love and getting married. The biological and psychological attraction of sex is a bit too complex to resist. What we have learned, I suppose, is that the many institutions that surround the relationships between men and women are a bit analogous to the idea of a long body with a short bladder. You can keep strong muscles and pulling it this way and that, but either your bladder or the cold or your shoulders will be here. There is a price tag to everything, and no advantage or gain, it seems, can be had without incurring a loss.



## CANADA

# TIGHTLY WRAPPED



Political veterans call the strategy "low-key" or "low-profile." In everyday language, it means keeping the candidate's profile low to minimize the chances of making a costly mistake. Former Liberal leader Pierre Trudeau followed that advice in his successful bid to regain the Prime Minister's Office in 1980, refusing what became known as the "porkie-loaf" campaign. And last week, as the country launched into its 34th federal election campaign, Conservative organizers appeared to be following a similar strategy in their efforts to return Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to power. Setting a limited pace, Mulroney's chartered Air Canada 737 jetliner touched down in six provinces in as many days. But at most of his stops, Mulroney avoided major newspaper encounters and stuck carefully to his script, while his campaign entourage sought to ensure that reporters and camera crews were kept at a safe distance. Complained Ron Sears, deputy director of the first New Demo-

## THE PM'S AIDES ARE KEEPING HIM AWAY FROM MEDIA AND ON THE MOVE TO AVOID THE UNPREDICTABLE

cratic Party campaign, "The Tory road show represents the Americanization of Canadian politics. What we are getting is the White House on tour."

Although Mulroney's tightly organized campaign style drew criticism, it prevented him from committing any embarrassing errors—in contrast to Liberal Leader John Turner's more

open style. Early in the week, an onetime member of a Liberal riding association in Toronto confronted Turner on his open-toe shoe program to complain about party decency. A day later, Turner held a news conference in Montreal to unveil his party's policy on day care, but had to admit that he had no idea of the cost. Now Leader Edward Broadbent, meanwhile, lurked off his campaign with a constant stream that included visits to Quebec and Alberta—two provinces that have never elected New Democrats MPs. Conscious of photo opportunities, Broadbent called for a ban on community meetings while he stood in a new Winnipeg subdivision. Overall, Broadbent's performance heartened some organizers but failed to catch the Conservative juggernaut.

The first round of opinion polls in the campaign showed Mulroney with a healthy lead. A Gallup survey for The Toronto Star gave the Conservatives the support of 43 per cent of decided voters, up six percentage points in a month. The Liberals were scored with 33 per cent, and the new had 22 per cent. A subse-

quent Angus Reid Associates poll for Southern News put the Tories at 46 per cent, with the new at 27 per cent and the Liberals at 30 per cent. Said pollster Angus Reid: "It is the Tories' [election] to lose, but only if they make major blunders."

To minimize that possibility—amid reviling Turner's campaign from an 11-point lead a month before the beginning of the 1988 election—Conservative organizers kept Mulroney on a tight schedule, with no major policy announcements and few opportunities for spontaneity. On Monday, the Prime Minister kissed a Canadian-owned factory in Georgetown, Ont., that makes moulds for plastic parts, urging workers to support his government's free trade agreement with the United States, but the Tories were clearly annoyed when some reporters began interviewing the family employees, some of whom expressed the fear that they could lose their jobs under free trade.

At several subsequent events in the West, Mulroney's handlers kept journalists behind white plastic chains in an apparent effort to

Liberal leader announced a \$1.6-billion program to encourage housing construction and provide tax credits for homeowners and tenants who saved them. But when he tried to follow up with a major announcement on day care, he had to reveal that he was unsure how much parents would receive or how much the program would cost. Said Turner: "I can't put a dollar figure on it." On Saturday, the Liberals said that the program would cost \$19.1 billion over seven years.

The impression that the Liberal campaign was off to a shaky start was reinforced when former Liberal cabinet minister Andrew Nikkel declared that he planned to run for the Tories in Toronto because he disagreed with the Liberal party's stand against free trade. Another former minister of Turner's, veteran Northern Ontario M.P. Keith Feenstra, said he was resigning from federal politics because he did not "relish the thought of another four years in opposition."

Despite those setbacks, Turner himself appeared to be in good spirit. One of his shrewdest performance cues during an attack on the free trade deal at the opening of his Vancouver Quebec riding association headquarters. With his wife, Gail, and daughter, Elizabeth, beside him, Turner smiled Mulroney a commendation for running a carefully stage-managed campaign and refusing to participate in question-and-answer sessions with voters. "They have got you all wrapped up," the Liberal leader said of the Prime Minister's advisers. "I invite him to come out of the cage and meet the Canadian people."

Broadbent took up the same theme during a visit to Victoria, accusing Mulroney of trying to avoid questions about his policies "like the plague." Later, during a night from Winnipeg to Toronto, he told Mulroney that the Prime Minister "has no obligation to participate in public debate, and there is no way to do that other than through the media." Still, at the end of the week, the New Democrats were at odds with the Liberals and Conservatives over an NDP proposal to hold at least two televised 90-minute debates at each official campaign stop—the Liberals and Conservatives, including free trade, and another on women's issues. The Liberals and Tories were pressing for a single three-hour debate in each language but disagreed as to how much of that time should be devoted to free trade. Negotiations among the three parties and the television networks were set to resume this week.

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**BOSS LAFEE** is Ottawa with MARK CLARK, ANGLA MACKENZIE and BRUCE WILLIAMS on the senior team.

## National Notes

### LURKON BLOCKADE

After growing a bad chin for more than eight years, Alberta's Lethbridge Labourers' Union said it would no longer encourage Canadian courts. The bond and that it would block 2,500 square miles in northwestern Alberta and establish its own nation.

### BYTUN OF THE TROOPS

The first contingent of Canadian peacekeepers—65 communications troops—progressed 150 miles in less than 10 days. They will be replaced by civilians.

### BILLY JOE'S DEBTS

Billy Joe MacLean died of bankruptcy, owing \$172,000 in debts. The former New South Wales cabinet minister was expelled from the legislature in 1986 after he conspired for expense claims fraud.

### LORSTEN BAN

Officials are investigating how home and control center from New Brunswick and other federal police officers were contacted with letters, a large blackboard, and other items. Authorities have issued subpoenas for the letters but not revealed any from stores.

### FINISHING EXTRADITION

Completed U.S. warrants Joseph Ruzicki, recently incarcerated in Saint John, N.B., after escaping from prison, will be allowed to stay in Canada while he awaits an extradition order.

### BACK IN COURT

Donald Marshall, who was imprisoned for 31 years in Nova Scotia for a murder he did not commit, elected trial by judge and jury on charges of homicide and manslaughter. Marshall, charged with three other people after a Sept. 10 break-in near Halifax, is to enter a plea at his Dec. 8 preliminary hearing.

### LEADERSHIP REVIEW

Reynold Colquhoun's Social Credit Party has proposed a resolution for its annual convention beginning on Oct. 20, calling for a review of Prime Minister William J. Leveson's leadership. Leveson said he is a co-founder but has not been a co-founder for a long time.

### CHARGES OF FAVORITISM

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa will visit Manitoba on Oct. 21 to tell westerners that, contrary to Alberta Premier Robert Gault's recent claims, Quebec does not always get more than its fair share from the federal government. Bourassa said that he has felt that Quebec is the capital of Canada.



## A tale of three cities

### A random survey tests the nation's mood

At the end of the first week of the federal election campaign, Mackenzie's staff correspondents conducted informal street corner interviews with a total of 418 people at Place Ville-Marie in Montreal, Yonge and Dundas streets in Toronto and Abbots and Broadway streets in Vancouver. They even went to test the mood and attitude of voters in an unrepresentative but perennially misused Toronto report.



In Toronto, Sheila Earl said that she was still undecided about how to vote on Nov. 21 because she is not impressed by either Prime Minister Brian Mulroney or Liberal Leader John Turner. She added, "I like Ed Broadbent, but I don't want the NDP to get in." In Montreal, Michelle Legault said that she did not vote in the 1984 election because she did not like any of the leaders. But now, she added, Mulroney has vindicated himself and earned her support. In Vancouver, Lawrence Tilson, a 35-year-old caddybird groomer, said that she voted Conservative in 1984 but she will now vote for the New Democrats.

Earl, Legault, Tilson and other Canadian correspondents were asked the same basic questions: How did you vote in 1984? How do you intend to vote in 1988? If you are undecided

alright, why? What do you regard as the single most important issue in the current campaign? In selecting people to question, there was no attempt to establish representative samples by age or sex or of the original survey by professional pollsters; people were simply stopped at random at the busiest intersections in the nation.

The results of this survey provided a fascinating look at the mood of Canadians:

- In 1984, 58 per cent of the three-city total voted Conservative, 23 per cent voted Liberal, and 16 per cent voted NDP. A full 23 per cent voted for other parties, did not vote or refused to reveal their preference.

- Twenty-eight per cent of the participants told Mulroney that they planned to vote for the Conservatives, 25 per cent for the NDP, and 16 per cent said that they would support the Liberals. But 31 per cent said that either they will stay uncommitted or that they will vote for fringe groups as a way of expressing dissatisfaction with all three major parties.

At the same time, the answers shed at least some light on the mood of voters in the three major centres, where all three parties are competing strenuously for votes.

In Montreal, where 315 people were questioned, 25 per cent said that they supported the Conservatives, although 35 per cent had voted

**VANCOUVER:** For Murray Rogers, a matter of conscience

they in 1984. While 28 per cent said that they had voted Liberal in the last election, only 10 per cent said that they planned to do so in November. Twenty-eight per cent said that on Nov. 21, they would support the NDP—a major increase over the 10 per cent who said that they had voted for that party in 1984. But everyone in the group was concerned: 25 per cent said that, so far, they had been unable to make up their minds how to vote. But Chris Broadbent, 30, an urban recreation agent, said that he was switching from the Tories to the New Democrats because he opposed the proposed Canada-U.S. free trade agreement. Added Broadbent: "I do not think that Mulroney has much integrity as a prime minister."

For Montrealers, the campaign's major issue was free trade, with 70 per cent (90 per cent) saying it as their prime concern. Both the Liberal and the New Democratic parties vehemently oppose the deal, but the agreement has the support of popular Quebec Liberal Premier Robert Bourassa—and, a Gallup poll indicated last month, of 57 per cent of Quebecers. Graham Ogilvie, 45, said that he will vote Conservative because he thinks that they have handled the economy best—even though he voted for the New Democrats in 1984. After free trade, Montrealers cited a variety of issues as being of major importance: Richard Pilon, 34, in turn between the Conservatives and the New Democrats is said: "Free trade is the most important thing on the minds of the politicians. I want the price of gas to go down." Earl others give Turner's leadership ability as a chief concern. Richard McClellan, for one,

said that he voted for the Liberals in 1984 but that he is switching to the Tories. Added McClellan: "I do not even like Mulroney but I leave him to run the economy. Turner is energetic and cannot over-extend his own party."

Some of the Montreal participants said that the environment is their major concern. Lynne Steele said that she will switch her vote from the Conservatives to the NDP because she wants

She added that the country "as we know it today will be completely changed." George Deffe, who works in the computer software field, said that he would prefer to vote Conservative, "but I don't want free trade, it would help my business, but I think it would hurt the country." Still others were confused by free trade. Catherine Morris said that she had supported the Liberals in 1984 but now she was undecided because "free trade and the

the national political process, exhibited the greatest disillusionment with the Conservatives in the group of 196, 70 (31 per cent) said that they had voted Tory in 1984, but only 40 (21 per cent) planned to do so again in 1988. Thirty-eight (24 per cent) said that they had voted Liberal four years ago, but the number who said they planned to do the same in November dropped to 23 (15 per cent). Thirty-nine people (25 per cent) said that they voted for the



**TORONTO:** Sheila Earl says neither Turner nor Mulroney shows

"something" done about the environment. "Hopefully, the NDP will be able to do it," she said.

Among the 147 people questioned in downtown Toronto, 36—or 24 per cent—said that they would vote Conservative, although 43 (29 per cent) said that they had supported the Tories in 1984. Sixty-nine per cent said that they will vote Liberal, and an identical number supported the NDP. The same percentage said that they had voted Liberal in 1984. But NDP support was up: only 12 per cent said that they had voted NDP in the last election. Twenty-six per cent said that they were undecided.

Seventy-one people—nearly half—listed free trade as the most important election issue. David Deffen, an insurance company employee, said that he will switch from Liberal to Conservative because "free trade has to work."

But others, reflecting Ontario's opposition to the free trade deal, disagreed. Said Joel Strauss: "We're too close to the Americans as it is. We can't compete with such a power." David McClellan said that he will vote Liberal on the free trade issue because "there is a lack of trust in Mulroney to do what is best for Canada." High school teacher Florence Prunet, 54, and free trade would perpetuate Canadian literature and novels



**MONTREAL:** Graham Ogilvie likes free economic policy

deficit are the setbacks for most people."

As in Montreal, the questions yielded a surprising criticism: the campaign would be "what ever the leaders decide to make the biggest," declared Winston Lynch, a 23-year-old closing supplies salesman. "All three parties are a joke, to be quite honest."

People questioned in Vancouver, where citizens often express a sense of alienation from



**TORONTO:** Earl Strauss opposes the free trade deal

New Democrats in 1984, but 49 (33 per cent) said that they will support the NDP in 1988. Thirty people (19 per cent) said that they were undecided.

On the issue of free trade, 126 Vancouverites, an overwhelming 87 per cent, said that the free trade accord is the most important aspect of the forthcoming election. The second most significant issue—a distant second—was leadership. Several people accused the Prime Minister of "selling out to Quebec."

For one of the group—38-year-old assistant administrator Murray Rogers—the forthcoming election evoked memories. Said Rogers:

"The big thing for me was finally realizing that while [former prime minister Pierre] Trudeau was there, I had been looking upon it as the new dawn. And now when I really look at the party, I'm more interested in the New Democrats. I've decided to vote a lot more with my conscience." That is an element in the Canadian voter's journey beyond the march of politicians—professional or amateur but it could prove to be decisive on Nov. 21.

**BAR CHIBBLEL** with **ALLAN JOHNSON** in Montreal; **CHOT GARRIST**, **MARY AMAN** and **PAUL KANNA** in Toronto; and **DEBORAH SCHWIG** in Vancouver

## BUCKING THE TREND

Canadians have been called to the polls in November only three times in the nation's 23 previous general elections—and the results contain a stark lesson for Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservatives.

That lesson appears unlikely to continue. Even the most optimistic Tories are not predicting that their party will improve on its performance in the last election, on Sept. 4, 1984. Thus, in an unprecedented lull, the Conservatives won 211 of 342 seats in 1980.

• Nov. 7, 1960: Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Liberals increased their 2695 majority of 117 seats to 198 in a 214-member House.

• Nov. 3, 1904: Laurier's Liberals again improved their

position, winning 239 seats. • Nov. 4, 1980: Lester Pearson's Liberals slightly improved on their 1945 majority, winning 129 seats, against 121 in a 265-seat House.

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# Skirting the issue

The abortion question dogs the candidates



The two demonstrators were waiting for Prime Minister Brian Mulroney when his campaign plane touched down at the Williams Lake, B.C., airport last week. From behind a metal fence, under a late afternoon sky, conservatives Angela Loewen and Catherine Macdonald waved anti-abortion placards. "Respect," the signs urged. "Speak out against murder. Stopping baby killing must be the number 1 priority in Canada. Brian, not hereditary business." The two women trailed Mulroney to the Green-leader Motor Inn, where they stood outside, hectoring Conservative supporters. Loewen told Macdonald: "If Mulroney is a Christian, he will see that the Lord says, 'Thou shalt not kill.'" That message did not get through to the Conservative campaign: the Prime Minister deliberately skirted the two women and, like Liberal Leader Jolide Turner, the issue.

But the abortion controversy, unresolved and perhaps irresolvable, will not go away—in the run-up to the three federal parties. Since the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in January that the federal abortion law violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the country has been without abortion legislation. The issue is politically explosive. New Democratic Party Leader Ed Broadbent, because his party has a long-standing policy abortion should remain a matter between a woman and her doctor. In contrast, both Mulroney and Turner—three parties divided—have delayed the question, clearly loath to attract unwelcome attention from anti-abortion and pro-choice groups. Last August, Mulroney said that abortion should be allowed in cases of rape and incest and "certain personal situations." Senior Tories said last week that Mulroney may depass that position during televised leading debates.

Macdonald, Turner last week refused to reveal how he would control his own daughter on abortion, arguing that it was "such a personal question." But Macdonald has learned that the Liberal campaign is reconsidering the decision to abstain from the abortion debate in the wake of cross-Canada criticism at Turner's stand. The party proposed a secret policy on abortion last summer—and Turner may reveal

it, perhaps during the debates. As one senior Liberal strategist told Macdonald: "Maybe we should not be covered by the reaction of a small interest group."

The current abortion controversy began last January when the Supreme Court, in a 5-to-2 ruling, declared that the Criminal Code provisions dealing with abortion violated a woman's right to "life, liberty and security of the person." That law, passed in 1969, restricted abortions to accredited hospitals where the



Borowski: who will define the rights of the fetus?

majority of the members of the hospital's therapeutic abortion committee certified that the pregnancy was a danger to the life or health of the mother. Three of the five Supreme Court judges added that they would accept some federal restrictions upon abortion in the later stages of pregnancy.

In an attempt to handle the controversy, the federal government introduced a motion last summer: abortion would be a private matter between a woman and her doctor during the

early stages of pregnancy; during the later two doctors would have to agree that the pregnancy seriously endangered the mother. That motion failed to satisfy either the pro-choice or the anti-abortion MP on July 28, they deflected it, along with five amendments ranging from pro-choice to anti-abortion.

Adding to the controversy, lawyers for Senator Macdonald cabinet minister Joseph Borowski, a vehement anti-abortionist, urged the Supreme Court of Canada last week to overturn a 1987 Saskatchewan Court of Appeal decision. In that case, Borowski had attempted to have the Criminal Code provisions on abortion overturned because of his claim that a fetus has the right to life, liberty and security of the person. The Court of Appeal rejected that claim, and, last week, Borowski's lawyers opposed to the Supreme Court, asking the justices to define and protect the rights of the fetus. But the seven justices reserved their decision, with Chief Justice Brian Dickson answering that his court may not have the legal authority to hear Borowski's appeal because there is no longer a law regulating abortion for a country.

While the justices pondered those issues, the anti-abortion and pro-choice groups found their political muscles. The Campaign Life Coalition, which opposes therapeutic abortion and claims a membership of 200,000, asked its members to support anti-abortion candidates. It also is campaigning against prominent pro-choice supporters in 10 ridings, including National Affairs Minister Joe Clark. The Canadian Abortion Rights Action League, which claims a much smaller membership of 17,000, in turn has asked members to support pro-choice candidates. Meanwhile, a Gallup poll released on Sept. 19 indicated that 50 per cent of Canadians believe that abortion should be legal under all circumstances, 46 per cent support abortion under certain circumstances and only 13 per cent oppose all abortions.

These political battles have obscured the fact that politicians are already restricted in their ability to create an abortion law. As University of Toronto law professor Bernard Dickson told Macdonald: "Clearly, according to the Supreme Court, early abortion is all right, clearly, late abortion is not necessarily all right. So any proposed law would have to allow early abortion as a condition for prohibiting late abortion." That definition is little comfort for politicians trapped in a moral and religious war.

MARC JARGAN with STEAF MCCORMICK in Williams Lake. MARC CLARK in Winnipeg and BOB LAY in Ottawa

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# Ends against the middle

*Charges of neglect from the regions*



On a rainy morning on the Halifax waterfront last week, Roy Lusk, labor lawyer and vice candidate for Liberals riding, greeted workers as they arrived for their shift at Halifax-Dartmouth Industries Ltd., one of the last not primarily unionized plants in Canada. In September, the company had received a well-considered loan from the Conservative government in Ottawa as \$12.3-million contract to refit the Canadian Coast Guard vessel Louis S. St. Laurent. During the 1979 federal campaign, the trip—along with the Liberals and Conservative—had made an election promise to provide \$30 million to the company to replace its dry-dock facility. But last week, as Lusk shook hands and introduced himself, he told the workers that the recent federal election was nothing more than a band-aid that applied the federal government's "welfare approach" to the Atlantic provinces. The underlying truth, according to Lusk, was harsher: "Despite their true spending in the months leading up to the election, the Tories have abandoned the long-standing federal responsibility to promote regional equality," he declared.

As the federal election campaign unfolds, the argument that the Conservatives are prepared to buy their way back into power but really do not care about Canada outside of Quebec and Ontario, is being used subtly by now and Liberal candidates who are concerned about regional disadvantages. General Canada is enjoying an economic boom, the opposition candidates in the West and East say, but the rest of the country is lagging behind. But they are clearly finding it difficult to make the message stick. Tories frequently counter with the argument that free trade will help to end disparities. And they point to federal regional initiatives—many of them part of the more than \$4 billion in pledges that the Tories announced as the six parties before the election was called—in a sign that the Conservatives are committed to regional equality.

With two polls last week showing Tory support on the rise since the election was called, these opinions have led to the suggestion of a "Tory crisis" because the government is losing support and the opposition is gaining it.

ing Central Canada. Ronald Johnson, the NDP's B.C. federal coordinator, said that during the 1984 campaign Mulroney had promised "jobs, jobs, jobs." Declared Johnson, "The jobs, jobs and jobs have been reduced in southern Ontario." Indeed, unemployment in Ontario has dropped to five per cent, compared with 9.4 per cent four years ago. By contrast, Saskatchewan's 12.5 per cent unemployment rate—the second-highest in Canada—has only dropped slightly from 8.7 per cent in 1984. Said Ronald MacLellan, Liberal MP for the Nova Scotia riding of Cape Breton-The Sydneys since the 1979 election, "The gap is widening between Central Canada and Western Canada."



Canadian Percival CP-181: For many candidates, the election focus is on regional disparities.

In Manitoba, meanwhile, many residents still believe about Ottawa's 1986 decision to award the \$1-billion maintenance contract for the CP-181 fighter plane to Montreal-based Canadair, despite the fact that Winnipeg's Bristol Aerospace had submitted a lower and more reliable to scope government officials, more technically qualified bid. But since then, Bristol has received a \$389-million CP-181 maintenance contract. And Manitoba has also been awarded with pre-election grants and projects—including a centre for the study of infectious diseases—providing Tory candidates with valuable campaign ammunition. Last week, St. Boniface MP Lito Duguay told reporters that he and other Manitoba Tory MPs "will be happy to take all the blame for the CP-181, just as long as we get credit for all the positive things that

have been happening in the last five months."

Opposition candidates in Alberta will be particularly hard pressed to make a case for Tory neglect. In 1984, the Conservatives won all 51 federal seats in the province, and Alberta was represented prominently in the Mulroney cabinet by Deputy Prime Minister Joe Clark and Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Herwig Andre. Albertians applauded the Mulroney government's dismantling of the old National Energy Program and the 1987 establishment of the \$2-billion Western Diversification Fund, which has committed more than \$362 million to 274 projects throughout the West. And only five weeks before Mulroney called the election, the Tories agreed to give \$400 million for an expansion to transform heavy oil into light oil at Lloydminster, on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border.

Now, Western farmers, who benefited from a \$1-billion deficiency payment from the federal government in 1986, are asking for a worthy expected assumption that Ottawa will give



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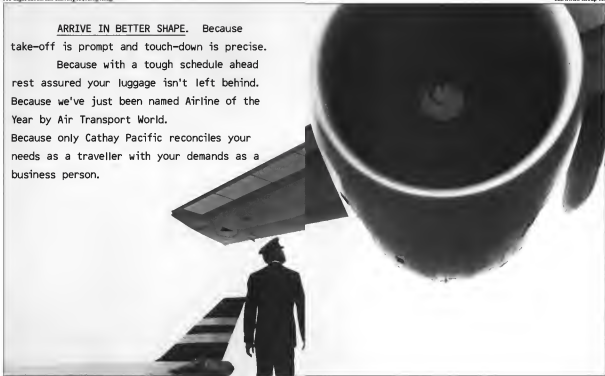
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CANADA

## One-party democracy

*After a year, Frank McKenna is riding high*

Fernand Landry, deputy minister in the premier's office, scans the government-owned Real Green Videos in and out of traffic. Beside him is the first son, New Brunswick's fresh-faced Liberal premier, Frank McKenna, scintillatingly confident before on the air's colorful phone. During the 20-minute drive from the legislature in Fredericton to the airport, McKenna refutes messages from Saint John Mayor Elsie Vuyue, chief executive officer of the New Brunswick Nurses Union Tom Mann, and a government minister. The premier is running late for a meeting at the French-language CBC radio station in Moncton—a half-hour plane ride away. But as the car races through the outskirts of Fredericton, McKenna is more concerned about the government's current contract negotiations with the nurses' union. He calls Mann to explain the budgetary constraints behind the government's latest wage offer. "The public is really worried about health care," says McKenna. "Medicare is already over budget by \$10 to \$12 million and it is ready to explode." McKenna often finds himself worrying about how to shave dollars from New Brunswick's bloated deficit. One year after his election as the province's 24th premier on Dec. 13, 1987, and his Liberal party's instant sweep of all 58 seats in the legislature, McKenna is at the mercy of an accumulated provincial debt of \$2.92 billion that he inherited from former premier Richard Sturdy's Conservative government. As a result, the government's only dramatic measures, apart from dealing with the annual budget deficit in an attempt to slow the increase of the provincial debt, have been its campaign against patronage in the province and McKenna's own opposition to the March 14th constitutional accord. After one year in office, and with no opposition party in the legislature, McKenna has also presided over the most unusual experiment in recent Canadian parliamentary democracy: first democracy it appears to have been; even critics concede that the Liberals have behaved moderately and responded quickly to criticism from the public and the media.

In fact, McKenna's popularity seems to

have held since last fall. At that time, the Liberals won a landslide 62 per cent of the popular vote, compared with 28 per cent for the Conservatives and 10 per cent for the New Democratic Party. The tireless rookie premier—at 40 he is Canada's youngest personal leader—will behave like a politician as the straps, often visiting two or three communities a week. McKenna, raised in the dairy farming community of Apohaqui, 40 km northeast of Saint John, also takes frequent language lessons to improve his French. Son Stephen Patterson, professor of history at



McKenna: the priorities are more jobs, the deficit

the University of New Brunswick and a former provincial Liberal candidate. "McKenna has gone for the appearance of a government that is hardworking, honest and diligent. It is not Manulife's State, and most people do not see it as such."

Indeed, McKenna, who promised to put a new economic face on New Brunswick, has given priority to lowering the deficit and fighting unemployment, which stands at almost 11.61 per cent, the second highest provincial level in the nation. Through a series of



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spending cuts, and \$50 million in new revenues from a robust economy and increased taxes, the Liberals boast that by the end of this fiscal year, they expect to reduce the government's annual budget deficit to \$48 million from \$103 million in the 1987 fiscal year. But that still adds to the provincial debt. And some critics say that the government is mismanaging. Thomas Good, for one, a professor of economics at Fredericton's St. Thomas University and an NDP supporter, claims that the increased value of the Canadian dollar has accounted for much of the reduction in the annual deficit because of reduced interest payments on the provincial debt to U.S. bond holders.

McKenna came to power on the heels of an economic recovery—led by the pulp and paper industry—during which New Brunswick's unemployment rate fell below 14 per cent in 1986 for the first time in four years. But as a result of its budget-cutting efforts, the Liberal government has been unable to introduce any major new programs. McKenna told Mackenzie's last week, "I would like nothing more than to create deficits as part of a plan to create jobs, but we have no room to manoeuvre."

McKenna is also trying to fight left-until-lunch in his media. Of the 68 bills that his government introduced in its first year, 17 were sent to legislative committees where the public and opposition parties made presentations. As well, McKenna has allowed TV

coverage into the legislature for Question Period, during which backbench Liberal MPs ask questions—a system that often results in cabinet members being conspicuously well-prepared. Many New Brunswickers clearly remain uneasy about the lack of political opposition. Said Jean MacLean, 35, a waitress at Fredericton's Dejean Dining Room and an NDP supporter: "There should be someone to push back on the leash when the government is doing something wrong."

Still, as McKenna crisscrosses the prov-

### *The nation's youngest premier still behaves like a politician running for office*

ince, he is inevitably, and usually liberally, compared with his Conservative predecessor, Richard Hatfield—who was premier for 17 years. Many New Brunswickers said that Hatfield's government was arrogant during its final months, when it imposed a conflict-sole majority with 37 seats, compared to 30 for the Liberals and one for the NDP. Hatfield himself was engulfed in controversy during his last three years in office after being

charged with marijuana possession in 1984—a provincial court acquitted him in January, 1985. Meanwhile, Hatfield's extended tenure out of the province and a widespread perception that he had an exotic lifestyle attracted criticism from his own MLAs.

On the first anniversary of McKenna's triumph, these are few signs of trouble among the Tories or the NDP—ironcladly a tame fixture in the province. Interim Tory Leader Malcolm MacLeod, 66, a retired Moncton oil promoter and bowling alley owner who succeeded Hatfield last November, receives no salary and spends only two to three days a week in the provincial capital. Although a leadership convention has been called for next fall, no candidates have yet emerged. NDP Leader Elizabeth Wier, 38, who was her party's executive director until she replaced former leader George Little at a June convention, has probably been the most visible opposition politician. But the NDP is languishing by a \$100,000 campaign debt—while the Tories have a \$37,000 debt. The Liberals, meanwhile, are debt-free.

Although McKenna presided the Tories and NDP with free space for opposition offices and expanded the legislature's library services largely for their benefit, both Wier and MacLeod—who served as Tory house leader under Hatfield—have bitterly embraced the premier's decision not to provide public funds for their opposition offices operating expenses—which they must raise themselves.



Hatfield at Beaverbrook Art Gallery: few signs of a Conservative revival

Stad. Weir: "One-party rule is generally not regarded as a democracy. It is more analogous to some East European situation than anything we have seen." Still, despite the Liberals' total control of the assembly, some observers say that McKenna's mature history has actually given New Brunswick a more democratic government. Said Gary Lawson, president of the 400-member Saint John Board of Trade: "The government is bending over backwards now to ensure that

they do not become arrogant with this power. Hatfield ran the government autocratically. He ran it as if he had 58 seats."

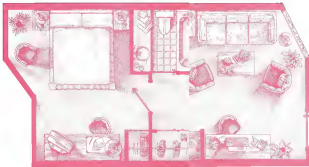
McKenna supporters say that one of his assets is that he is an ordinary fellow. They say that his only misadventure is the \$226,000 he bought in Fredericton in 1982, where he lives with his wife, Julie, and three children—Tobias, who turns 16 this week, Christine, 13, and James, 11. In his off-hours, the premier reads espionage

thrillers such as Tom Clancy's *The Hunt for Red October*, signs most meetings, plays a weekly tennis game with three members of his staff and, as the visitor, takes his family dining at Mont Parique near Edmundston, N.B. Said George LaFrance, 77, a retired construction worker who lives in a trailer park in Pictou, N.B., 45 km west of Fredericton: "McKenna's doing an excellent job. We just had to get rid of Hatfield."

Since his defeat, Hatfield, 57, has maintained a low profile—and a dignified silence on provincial politics. On Sept. 23, appearing at a fundraising event for Fredericton's Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Hatfield refused to answer reporters' questions about the new Liberal government. But the former premier, who lives alone in a modest bungalow 1.5 km from the legislature, has appeared on local television programs to comment about the U.S. presidential election and is writing his political memoirs.

McKenna has not a formal peer, the precursor for back work has permitted the government. Reporters have nicknamed Fredericton's Centennial Building, which houses the premier's office, "Frank's 7-11"—after the chain of convenience stores—because of the premier's long working days. McKenna's hours are a holdover from his career as a young criminal lawyer in Charlottetown, N.B., where he first won election as a Liberal MLA in 1962. McKenna's cabinet and several government committees meet at 8 a.m. and the

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promoter spends the rest of the day poring over briefing books, conducting interviews with reporters and meeting with ministers, deputy ministers and interest groups. By contrast, Halfield usually arrives at the office in a chauffeur-driven limousine in mid-morning and holds his cabinet meetings at 3 p.m.

In personal terms, many of McKenna's Liberal acquaintances consider the no-nonsense premier with Massachusetts governor and U.S. Democratic presidential nominee Michael Dukakis. Still, Arthur Doyle, editor of the book *Preserver of New Brunswick* and a Liberal supporter, "both Dukakis and Mc-

Kenna are very driven and very private." In fact, ever since a visit with Dukakis when McKenna was the Liberal opposition leader, the two have kept in touch and the premier has asked Dukakis for advice on economic management. The Office of Economic Development in New Brunswick, which is attached to the premier's office, is modelled after Massachusetts's agency of the same name. Meanwhile, because of the high provincial debt, there are few more McKennas who can make to achieve a short-term economic boost for the province without help from the federal government. Last month, Ottawa an-

nounced a \$70-million education and job-training program for 15- to 24-year-olds, in which New Brunswick would pick up \$21 million of the costs. But the premier has not yet received a detailed response to a request for \$1.4 billion for a \$1.9-billion long-term employment program—including a proposal to widen the Trans-Canada highway to four lanes across New Brunswick.

On constitutional matters, Orsma and Friesen do not see eye to eye. McKenna told Markovits that he did not wish to scuttle the Meech Lake accord, which brings Quebec into the Constitution by guaranteeing it the right to promote a distinct society that he has refused to sign the agreement, which requires the consent of all 10 provinces and the federal government by June 1990. Meanwhile, as the only other holdout, but Premier Gary Filmon has said that he will introduce a resolution to ratify Meech Lake during Manitoba's current legislative session. Last month, the New Brunswick legislature began hearings on the agreement, and McKenna's administration is currently discussing with Quebec and other provinces the possibility of improving guarantees for minority rights. He said one senior provincial official: "It is our goal to play from start to finish. The pressure is on the other provinces, and so time goes by, the party with the strongest hand usually gets stronger."

During his first year in office, McKenna has perhaps faced his toughest criticism from members of his own party. One of his most controversial acts was to release the most blatant costs of patronage from New Brunswick political life. Many Liberals are closely angry with those releases, particularly the transfer of responsibility for funding senior salaries for government departments from status to the federal Canada Employment agency. Still, Patterson "What we are getting is an overwhelming reaction against the very idea of patronage, without distinguishing the more corrupt aspects from the more sensible." Last summer, one student was refused a job as a legislative page because the case drew a prominent Liberal family. Still, Patricia Leathers, 44, president of the Saint John's Liberal riding association: "I don't think that because you are a Liberal it should be held against you."

But the self-assured McKenna insists that his government is on the right track. "A lot of party members do not want to face the new realities," and the premier, "I did not expect to be elected with 58 seats. We have an obligation to all of New Brunswick." And although political observers say that the current Liberal stronghold is a temporary phenomenon, there are no indications as the province that would radically give the other political parties an opportunity to test McKenna's record. For now, New Brunswick will remain under one-party government, and McKenna will be the undisputed boss of the Liberals—and the province.

PHIL KAPLAN is in Fredericton.

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# DEWAR'S PROFILE:

## GORDON ANDERSON

**BORN:** Toronto, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.  
**AGE:** 57

**OCCUPATION:** President of Playtex Enterprises; TV colour commentator; world doubles squash champion

**BOBBY:** Trying to be in the same place as his wife and two daughters at the same time.

**LAST BOOK READ:** *Memoirs of the Invisible Man*, Harry Saint.

**LATEST ACCOMPLISHMENT:** Beating squash courts for some of the finest clubs in North America, taking prize edge-grain maple. A new shirt for a number of all the medals.

**WHY TWO WHAT I DO:** "I've never felt that anything I did was work. Did try feeling that in the last race."

**QUOTE:** "Fun comes first. And make sure your opponent comes second."

**PROFILE:** On the international circuit he's known as a clown. Until he starts playing.

**HER SCOTCH:** Dewar's "White Label" on the rocks. "I've played some of the best. And afterwards I've sat down with them over a Dewar's. I'm not sure which I preferred."

## PEOPLE

### A bewitching act

American actress Cassandra Peterson recalls dressing up in fattest stockings and high heels for fun in Grade 2, but she says that she never expected to grow into a sexy cult figure. Now, her raunchy and campy character lives the witch—developed in 1981 for the TV series *Maxx Maguire*—has become an offscreen



Peterson: a raunchy Elvira

total star: More than 35,000 people from around the world have joined the Los Angeles-based Elvira fan club, and the expanding line of Elvira products ranges from greeting cards to a series of video cassettes. Now, starring in the just-released comedy movie *Elvira, Mistress of the Dark*, Peterson says that Elvira's fans include "lads who like seeing a grown-up act silly and dirty old men who like cheapies."

### Sweet dreams of lively action

Actress Lita Redova says that dying in the arms of Anthony Quinn remains a highlight of her 35-year movie career. Redova, who won an Oscar for her role in the 1964 film *Zorba the Greek*,

now stars in the aging grandmother in the recently released hit-sweet comedy *Some Girls*, alongside Patrick Dempsey. But the 70-year-old Los Angeles native says that she wants to play more lively roles. "I always give the part of someone old, sick and dying."

Redova: bored in bed



### Spirit of adventure

Irish actress Alicia Doody is used to court-shiping actresses danger. The 23-year-old, who stars in *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, is to be released in May, made her movie debut in the 1985 James Bond thriller *A View to a Kill*. Doody joins Harrison Ford in a perilous adventure as director Steven Spielberg's third Indiana Jones movie. Says Doody: "My parents told me to come home when I stop enjoying the work, and I haven't returned yet."

Doody: thriving on danger

### A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

For fishbroker Leonard Mitchell, the clandestine deal changed his life. After the owners of a Montreal restaurant contracted with the Lockheed, N.S., resident to supply seafood in 1982, they also told him that they wanted to use his boat to smuggle drugs. Mitchell informed the RCMP and then helped break up the smuggling operations and convict the traffickers. In undercover Agent, written with journalist Peter Behn, Mitchell reveals that he now has a new identity. Writes Mitchell: "The rule wanted me dead."

### Cold challenge

Adventure Martyn Williams is preparing to make shog history. On Dec. 1, the Canadian explorer will lead five adventurers, who are paying \$200,000 each, on the first-ever cross-country ski trip to the South Pole. Williams, 41, who has been taking tourists to the South Pole since 1984 when he climbed the Antarctic's Mount Vinson Massif, says that some of the skiers are preparing for the most-strenuous parts of the 190-km, two-months' task by repeatedly running up and down stairs. Says Williams: "At least, we must be able to put our minds at rest."



Williams: skiing to the bottom



said the actress, who has been based in Toronto for almost 20 years. Redova's next role is in a bedridden elderly aunt in the made-for-TV drama *Two Men*, directed by Gordon Plessant, to be shown on the CBC on Nov. 20. Said Redova: "It's not that I mind being in bed, but why do I always have to be the old lady?"

## THE TEXAS TREND

**IN THE KEY  
LONE STAR STATE,  
CONSERVATIVE  
DEMOCRATS  
CONTINUE TO  
ELUDE DUKAKIS**



In the heart of cypress and pine that fringe Lone Star—a former oil-belt Texas voted twice 700,000 of Dallas—the devastating seven-hour debate last night, the two candidates converged on the heart of 2,000 as a person of another sort of quarry—a first-hand look at Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis. Some came just for the free barbecue lunch. And others, like Lone Star's mayor, James Smith, came out of curiosity. A leading Democrat, Smith had watched with pride the night before in Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen had bested his Republican rival, Indiana Senator Dan Quayle, in a television vice-presidential debate. But Bentsen's star turn had not changed Smith's feelings about voting for Dukakis, who flew into Lone Star that morning with his meeting made for a celebratory rally. "It's the liberal image he has," said Smith. "When you see him in the *Star*'s office, you know him letting criminals out of jail on weekends to rape again, the just went through down on Dukakis." Agreed Gary Helms, manager of C and C Western Wear. "A lot of people are scared of him now," he said. They're afraid he's going to take out guns away."

Across the Lone Star state, with its pivotal 25 electoral college votes—the third largest block in the nation—personages such as those have left Dukakis's principal campaign strategy in tatters. Despite his efforts to turn Texas into a key battleground by naming the state's most popular politician as his running mate, Dukakis now feels himself trailing Bush's drive by night to 13 points in the party's private



opinion polls. Many conservative Democrats who voted for Reagan in the last two elections have failed to respond to Bentsen's call to "come home" to the party that they abandoned. And the self-proclaimed "True Democrat" has no far better chance to transfer his enormous personal appeal—or the cost of his formidable personal organization and multimillion-dollar campaign chief—to the Democratic's governor. Said Smith, "I am not going to be voting for a nonresident. I am going to be voting for a president—and that's the key."

In fact, that distinction has already left Bush's campaign manager, Lee Atwater, to claim victory in a state that the vice-presidential call he adopted. Bush has lead does not arise from the fact that he holds a \$240-0

night state in a Houston hotel as his official mailing address. It is a result of the fact that, like Reagan, Bush has managed to turn the bill's White House race into a debate, not on his administration's record economic record, but on what a political strategist calls "bad-bait" social issues—crime, gun control and patriotism. Those issues are helping Bush capture the loyalty of the conservative, self-described "good old boys" of the Texas countryside, an estimated two million swing voters.

Bush's success in shoring the campaign's focus is all the more remarkable in a state where his slogan, "Peace and prosperity" evokes only grim reminders of leader death. Since the bottom fell out of the oil

market in 1982—and the rest of the country began its economic recovery—Texas has recoiled in shock and disbelief as their oil-fueled spending spree collapsed. Unemployment soared to cresting levels, and the concept of oil as a source of wealth and power is now the highest vacancy rate in the country. Nor has the oil collapse shown any signs of reversing. In the first six months of this year alone, 90 barrels have failed—more than half the nation's total failures—cracking up losses of \$13.5 billion.

But nowhere has the slump been felt more

\$44,800-a-year salaries suddenly found themselves living on \$150-a-week in unemployment insurance. Said Collier: "It was like taking a bucket of cold water when you least expect it. People were losing their homes, their cars. The divorce rate went up, and there were reports of people abusing their kids. That's what happens when you get under a lot of stress."

Some residents found solace in alcohol or drugs, others in religion. And the number of bankruptcies rose. These trends may help to explain why last week, even when the price of crude oil plummeted to \$15.27 a barrel, the lowest in two years, some of those who gathered at Arnold's Family Restaurant concentrated not on the lack of a White House energy policy—but on when Democrats had hoped—but on crime and gun control. Over grilled coffee and chicken-fried steak, the patrons repeated messages that they had heard in a 60-second radio commercial sponsored by the National Rifle Association (NRA), an anti-gun lobby. The NRA's association with a country-wide election across Texas. In it, actor Christian Slater, a member of the NRA, claims that Dukakis "did everything he could to take guns away from honest citizens" in Massachusetts. "Now he wants to do it all over America." Last week, Mike Webb, a cashier at Conaty's Food Store, who herself has a rifle and a shotgun locked up at home, admitted that "all I know about Dukakis is that he is against guns, that's the big issue around here—crime among warheads."



Democrat state chairman Robert Stagle says that he is frustrated by the fact that, for weeks, Dukakis's advisers refused to respond to the ads.

"You can't have these charges out unanswered and expect the American people to see through them," he said. "Texas politics is a hard-nosed game. There's a little more brass knuckles down here." The owner of nearly a dozen gun himself, Stagle blames the campaign's "bad-bait" strategy for squandering Dukakis's 16-point lead in the polls after the Democratic convention in July. "They went on automatic control," he said. "Now they have to answer a lot of these ridiculous charges."

Dukakis's aides also took nearly a month to respond to Bush's Republican convention message that the governor was a "real campaign member" of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). The Dukakis staff, many of them graduates of Harvard Law School, his affiliation with the 250,000-member, nonpartisan legal organization did not seem worth concern. The controversial group was attacked by both the left and right for such disparate stances as fighting the deportation of immigrants with radical political beliefs and defending the right of blacks and gays to be

Democrats.

But as the South and Texas the ACLU calls

## World Notes

## A HOSTAGE RELEASE

Indianapolis was freed by Mexican authorities in Lebanon after more than 20 months of captivity. The Indian released—and U.S. president—was also freed along with three American hostages at Beirut University College on Jan. 24. U.S. State Dept. captured and they hoped that his release would encourage U.S. support for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. Still missing in Lebanon are 21 foreigners, most of them Americans.

## PEACE IN CHAD

Léon and Ched announced the restoration of diplomatic ties and the end of their 15-year war. They agreed to negotiate a settlement to their dispute over a patch of desert—the Aozou Strip—occupied by Libya in 1979.

## KINNOCK'S VICTORY

British Labour leader Neil Kinnock successfully fought off a left-wing challenge to his authority at the opposition party's annual conference in Blackpool. The moderate Kinnock announced several policy reforms, including a cautious move away from fundamental socialism, toward acceptance of a mixed economy.

## ALGERIA IN CRISIS

A state of siege announcement failed to subside rumors, rumors over food shortages and rising prices. Clashes spread from the capital, Algiers, to Oran, the second-largest city. An unofficial tally put the death toll at several dozen.

## ISRAELI BANS KAHANE

Israel's Central Election Committee ruled that Rabbi Meir Kahane's anti-Arab Kach party is racist and cannot run in the Nov. 1 parliamentary elections.

## YUGOSLAVIAN UNREST

President died 100,000 protesters—many over the country's deteriorating economy—threw the resignation of the Communist leadership of Yugoslavia's northern province of Vojvodina. In Novi Sad, the provincial capital, protesters also demanded that the republic of Serbia be given greater control over the autonomous provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo. Serbia calls that ethnic Albanians, who form a majority in Kosovo, are forcing them out of the province.

## NEW CONSTITUTION IN BRAZIL

Brazil enacted a new constitution, which strengthens the congress, guarantees some civil liberties and calls for direct presidential elections in 1989.



Dukakis rally: some came for a free barbecue lunch and a firsthand look at the Democratic candidate

her high evasions, some of it because of the candidate's beliefs on behalf of civil rights causes and his opposition to school prayer and an abortion ban favored by evangelical Christians. Sen. Mike Smith: "To me, the name ACLU pushes a panic button. Some of the things they're pushing I just can't back." Still, it was not until two weeks ago that the governor finally distanced himself from some of the group's positions and issued a press release asking that the ACLU was using his state for refusing to allow homosexuals to become foster parents. But by then, the damage was done. The label was coupled with Bush's acknowledgment that a convicted murderer named Willie Horton once raped a Maryland woman after he escaped from a Massachusetts weekend prison-furlough program—a program begun by Dukakis's Republican predecessor and shared by 45 other states. But the ad-pocked Dukakis is a liberal, a man with strong convictions in Texas and the South.

Bush's aim was to frighten key conservative swing voters who could decide the election. But for many Democrats, his success at painting Dukakis as a liberal center seemed ironic. Sen. Massachusetts Senator John Kerry: "For many progressives in Massachusetts have been attacking him as too conservative."

Staple has found his call for a tougher Democratic campaign belated by another delayed tactic. Benton. In fact, according to campaign insiders, during a joint campaign appearance in Texas three weeks ago,

the senator merely told Dukakis that he was "tired of being in the defense at every stop." Warning the governor that he would lose not only Texas but the election as a whole unless he started answering Bush's charges, he urged Dukakis to take up the attack. This week, the Democrats finally launched a series of three new television commercials and one radio spot in Texas assailing Bush's environmental, energy and crime record.

But the biggest surprise for the Democrats' network aggressiveness came from Benton's own message in last week's debate. After trying to lower expectations for his performance, the self-spoken senator attacked his own longtime allies by delivering the loudest punch of the 90-minute encounter: When Quayle claimed that he was as well-prepared to step into the presidency as John F. Kennedy

had been, silence fell over the Natickville hall as Benton's quiet reply: "Senator, I served with Jack Kennedy. I know Jack Kennedy. Jack Kennedy was a friend of mine. Senator, you're not Jack Kennedy." The crowd erupted in cheers and boos. Quayle's look of devastation—such an expected inability to explain what he would do should he be called to take over the White House—led viewers in an ABC network poll held immediately after the debate to name Benton the winner by 51 to 27 per cent. And on the morning after the debate, Bush seemed to acknowledge implicitly that Quayle's qualifications remained an issue by failing to mention him at all.

But so far, the event has translated into only a three-point increase in Dukakis's ratings. And some spectators, such as Lone Star's Mike Smith, claimed that, although hearing

Quayle "a heartbeat away from the presidency" makes one nervous, "the debate had not changed his intention to vote for Bush." Sen. Smith: "He didn't fail the ticket."

Still, the greatest effect of the vice-presidential debate may have been to energize Dukakis himself. Arriving on the shores of Lone Star Lake for his only with Benton last week, he barely controlled his overland conference. With his own first debate against Bush scheduled for this week in Los Angeles, many Texas Democrats—like the unemployed vice-presidents of Lone Star—only hope that his recovery has not come too late.

MARCI McDONALD in Lone Star



UNIQUE

## CHILE

# Defeat of a dictator

*The voters reject Pinochet's iron rule*

From the Pacific port of Antofagasta on the northern border with Peru, to Punta Arenas, 4,800 km south of the southern tip of Chile, voters lined up to cast their ballots in the onerous plebiscite. In the second Santiago—the 19th-century capital city is the shadow of the Andes Mountains where about a third of the country's 12.4 million people live—lines of cars and voters as long as 3.5 km snaked down the wide boulevards. The date was Oct. 5, and the Chileans were patiently waiting their turn to vote *Si* or *No* to eight more years of rule by dictator Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. Even the previous night's spontaneous blockade in the capital region—which opposition leaders claimed was staged by the military junta to intimidate voters—did not deter them. Nearly all 7.4 million registered voters turned out as what international observers later called a fair ballot. And just hours after the polls closed, the government did something that few Chileans ever thought possible: it conceded defeat. "At last we are free," said Arturo Valenz, a 29-year-old student. "Democracy is back. Now we are the ones who decide."

Fifteen years after overthrowing democratically elected Manuel Frei, president Salvador Allende Gossens in a 1973 coup, Pinochet for the first time allowed Chileans to vote on his tenure—and his future. According to the government's own unofficial tally released the next day, 58 per cent of voters rejected his bid to lead Chile until 1997. 43 per cent backed Pinochet, with two per cent casting unmarked or spoiled ballots. As reports of the results quickly spread through the capital last Thursday, thousands of Chileans took to the streets in a spontaneous outburst of joy and relief. But not police tried to control them with water cannons, truncheons and tear gas, and two people were reported killed. And there were other signs that the celebrations may have been spontaneous. Later that night, the 72-year-old Pinochet declared that, while he accepted "the verdict of the majority," he would also strictly enforce the controversial 1980 constitution, which allows him to remain president until March 1990—and command-in-chief of the army for at least four more years.

The constitution—approved in what opposition leaders claim was a fraudulent referendum—requires Pinochet to announce competitive presidential and congressional elections in December, 1989. But his promises will give a beleaguered legislature—Pi-



*Demonstrations in Santiago: 'Democracy is back. Now we are the ones who decide'*

nacho dissolved the last one after the 1973 coup—virtually no power to pass amendments. As well, a third of the senate will be appointed and not elected. Moreover, the constitution gives the 96,000-strong military both autonomy and a supervisory role in making national policy.

Opposition leaders last week appealed to the military to negotiate a shortening of the onerous five-year and campaign in the constitution. Patricio Aylwin, the president of the Christian Democratic party and chief spokesman for the *Concertación* for the No—a 16-party coalition formed to defeat Pinochet in the plebiscite—called for an accord between "the democratic forces" and the armed forces. But by indicating that he intends to comply with the letter of the consti-

tution, Pinochet apparently closed the door to any negotiations—and presented the opposition with a tough task. Said Manuel Antonio García, a political analyst with the Latin American Faculty for Social Sciences in Santiago: "The main challenge is to examine the story of the 'no' coalition and democratic institutions have been re-established."

Still, last week's events did provide real cause for encouragement. International observers said that the vote was fair and that Canadian Senator Gilles Milgert was part of a 60-member observer delegation from nearly 30 countries assembled by the Washington-based National Democratic Institute for International Affairs.

Milgert, a Liberal from Manitoba, monitored the plebiscite in Valparaiso, Chile's

largest port city, 180 km northwest of the capital. "At no time were the soldiers and police belligerent or in the least way interfering," he said. And despite long waits to vote—a lineup of 5,000 voters in a suburb of Valparaiso stretched over more than a kilometre—Milgert said that "the people were amazingly patient and good-natured." He added, "I wish our Canadian electorate was as determined and committed."

Governments around the world backed the plebiscite result. In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that "the Chilean people have expressed their will in a clear and transparent way." Added Clark: "We now expect the government to hold free elections for president and congress."

If Chile succeeds in returning to democra-

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ty, a most repugnant Pinochet's efforts to portray the plotters as a choice between political stability and chaos. During the one-month period of unbridled official campaigning for the vote, Pinochet repeatedly raised the spectre of the troubled 1,000 days of President Allende's government.

In television and newspaper ads, Chileans were inundated with early-1970s pictures of riots, economic hardship—and the catastrophic image of a red-chef gun proper breaching a flag with the Soviet hammer and sickle symbol.

Allende's controversial legacy ensured a vital backdrop for last week's vote. Elected by a narrow margin in 1970, he declared that his Socialist-Communist coalition government would be "a national, popular, democratic and revolutionary government that will move toward socialism" in a manner "that fits Chilean reality." But when he began to nationalize major industries, nationalized had reference and extended diplomatic relations to Cuba and China, his opponents—both domestic and foreign—began to agitate against him.

In his 1983 book, *The Price of Power*, Jimmy Carter's White House adviser, author Seymour Hersh described various covert CIA operations in Chile—including the funding of anti-Allende forces by two-President Richard Nixon and his national security adviser Henry Kissinger. Hersh wrote that it was more the threat of nationalization of profitable American-owned multinational subsidiaries in Chile—mostly copper industries—than concerns for U.S. national security that motivated the White House to act.

Under economic and political siege by Washington, Allende's government failed to win congressional majority in March, 1973, elections. Spurring inflation led to food shortages, and Chilean cities erupted with repeated clashes between pro- and anti-government soldiers. Claiming that a military takeover was necessary because of the increasingly anarchic situation and economic breakdown, the Chilean armed forces intervened.

On Sept. 11, 1973, Pinochet staged a coup and ordered his troops to storm La Moneda, the presidential palace. Allende died of bullet wounds during the attack; the military claimed it was suicide. In one violent sweep, 168 years of democratic tradition in Chile abruptly ended, and an unprecedented 15 years of ruthless dictatorship began.

In the aftermath of the coup, human rights organizations claimed that the military killed approximately 1,500 people, including 300 Allende supporters who were summarily executed. Over the next few years, tens of thousands of Chileans were imprisoned or exiled, and an estimated 600 people disappeared.



Christian Democrats Aguirre, Pinochet (below): the celebrations may have been premature

without a trace. A Roman Catholic human rights group in Chile claimed that hundreds of other Pinochet opponents were killed by soldiers or right-wing death squads. In public protests across the country, Chilean veterans still symbolically dance alone to the sound of their private grief.

Soon August, when Pinochet announced that political exiles could return without conditions, thousands of Chileans began going home—including Horacio Buzo de Mendieta.

Allende's widow and his daughters Isabel and Carmen. Other Chileans returned were artists José Soto, a 32-year-old father of two, few home in October, 1987, after 18 years of self-exile in Canada—one of about 20,000 Chileans who found refuge in Canada after fleeing Pinochet's repression.

Soto worked at odd jobs in Calgary and Montreal to support his studies at the University of Quebec in Montreal, where he earned a degree in economics. And unlike many of the exiles who returned only for the

vote. "We found a totally different reality from the one we left behind. Life here is very difficult."

Those difficulties were apparent as Chileans celebrated the plebiscite result—bringing out of apartment windows and through the streets of Santiago burning leaves and waving banners. On Friday, as hundreds of thousands of Chileans rallied in the streets, soldiers opened fire for the second consecutive day, and those people were wounded by bullets. Still, the violence was limited as most Chileans were careful not to provoke the military.

That caution was reinforced as a group of celebrators tried to march on the presidential palace in Santiago. They were stopped by a phalanx of heavily armed troops. Hoping to ally the soldiers' fears, one man shouted, "We just want to say 'Staged' a soldier 'Not yet'."

BY ANDREW BELLAND with  
KATHYNN LEEGER  
in Santiago



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Right-wing guerrillas in Mozambique: a threat to Canadian aid projects

#### SOUTH AFRICA

## On the front lines

Canada's new aid to black Africa

**T**he front-page headline in Harper's government-controlled daily, *The Star*, was misleading: "Canada pledges frontier military aid." It was based on comments by Zairean President Robert Mugabe as his return last week from an inspection in New York City, where he had met Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Although vocally opposed to South African apartheid, the Mulroney government has always refused to provide military assistance to the black states aligned against Pretoria. As a result, the report of Mugabe's remarks created intense speculation in both Zaire and Canada. But by the end of the week, it was clear that Ottawa had shifted its policy—although not as dramatically as it at first appeared.

Certainly, the least assertion that Canada will provide military assistance seemed to be exaggerated. Mulroney even went so far as to insist that "there has been no change" in Canadian policy when questioned by reporters on the campaign trail in Calgary. But an editorial column, signed by an official closely involved with southern African affairs, told Mulroney that the staff

represented "a considerable new departure." As described in an editorial letters statement issued on Sept. 20, the new policy means that Canada will now help to protect the development projects that it funds—such as railroads and dams—by providing logistical support, communications equipment, clothing and food for local security forces guarding them against guerrilla attack. That will be particularly welcomed by Mozambique, where attacks by right-wing Rhodesian guerrillas keep road and rail communications close to total breakdowns. Canada has already paid \$42.9 million for the rehabilitation of Mozambique's Limpopo and Nicot railway lines—and will now help to save them from sabotage. Cuts here not been worked out as a deal, but External Affairs spokesman Paul Fraser told Mulroney that they would generally be about 50 per cent of actual costs.

As part of its new policy, Canada will also beef up an existing program that provides military training for officers from Commonwealth countries. The program was established in 1964, and its annual allocation of \$500,000 has been annually eroded by inflation. That sum will be increased "substantially," according to officials in Ottawa. Still, one "This year, we are training 50 personnel, including 12 from the Rhodesian states, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Tanzania. We hope to increase that number significantly."

Some observers maintained that Mulroney's apparent desire to play down the new aid policy was partly influenced by electoral politics. Although anti-apartheid groups welcome any strengthening of Canadian support for the Rhodesian states, other factors do not. Paul Fromm, co-chairman of the Conservative, Toronto-based Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform, called the move "a disaster."

The aid controversy was one of a number of developments contributing to uncertainty in southern Africa last week. Protracted negotiations to reunite Cuban troops from Angola and South African troops and administrators from Namibia, while tentatively close to success, were still unresolved. And reports from Pretoria forecast an early summit of southern African leaders that, for the first time, would include a leading South African—perhaps President P. W. Botha himself.

Following Botha's visits to black-ruled Malawi, Mozambique and Zaire, Mugabe—and Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko—planned visit to Pretoria—a meeting did indeed seem possible. In an apparent attempt to ease African opposition to a summit, officials in Pretoria said that black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela might even be released. But Mugabe led the resistance to a black-white summit. Declaring the Zairean leader "I don't think I would want to have a meeting with Botha until he meets to be persuaded by the dream of apartheid." Consequently, he and other frontline leaders will meet in Botswana this week—without Botha.

For Mulroney, however, Mugabe had nothing but praise. He called Canada's present protection policy "a bold stance" and opening of Ottawa's own stance against apartheid, he declared, "In Canada, we have a Western country that believes fully in the wisdom of sanctions." His praise appeared unimpaired by Mulroney's failure, in his speech to the US General Assembly on Sept. 20, to actively back moves of tighter Canadian trade sanctions against Pretoria. In fact, Canada is, more than ever, now throughout the region in one of the frontline states' staunchest friends.

**JOHN BEEHMAN** with **DAN BAKER** in Harare and **CHUN BARNES** in Cape Town



# THE SHADOW OF THE CRASH

**BLACK MONDAY LEFT THE WORLD'S STOCK EXCHANGES FEARFUL AND FULL OF RISK**

**T**he stock world had been impossible to imagine a year ago. But on a recent Wednesday afternoon, groups of blue, green and yellow-jacketed traders clustered shy outside the New York Stock Exchange, sipping coffee, watching play doughs and doodling over crossword puzzles. Inside, on the paper-filled exchange floor, trading activity had slowed to a crawl. John Lyden, a stock trader and specialist and managing partner of New York City-based Nick, Lyden & Co., got married to be checked the day's pulchry share volume. Said Lyden: "This is dreadful. At this level, I doubt if anybody on the exchange is even breaking even. Something has to do two things around."

But life on the major trading floors around the world will likely get far tougher before a stock-buying boom returns. A year after the Oct. 19, 1987, stock market crash, the traumatized financial world is still reeling from the biggest one-day share-price collapse in history. The brokerage industry was so shaken on Black Monday that industry officials say it could take years to recover. Some leading analysts predict that, following next month's U.S. election, the market will drop by as much as 30 per cent and may even drop real estate values down with it.

Many investors, both large and small, who have already moved out of the market to the sidelines, appear ready to leave the field altogether. Last week, the influential New York Securities firm Salomon Bros. drove stock

prices sharply lower when it urged its clients to cut back on their stock portfolios and increase bond and fund-income holdings. But, even if stock prices do climb back to their former heights, brokerage house officials say that the nature of their investment world has changed forever. Strong concerns remain that the factors that triggered Black Monday are still deeply rooted. Said former U.S. Treasury secretary Donald Regan last week: "The ingredients are still there. The system has not been fixed."

The anatomy of the stock market crash lingers as the people of the investment world. The volatility struck after the last five-year stock market run ever. The bull-market Dow Jones industrial average plummeted 585 points, marking off a wave of panic selling in stock markets from Toronto to Sydney, Australia, which wiped out \$1 billion in share values worldwide and changed the

Wall Street on Black Monday still jolted



lives of individual investors forever. When it was all over, the Dow Jones market had fallen by 22.6 per cent—nearly twice the 12.8-per-cent drop recorded on the worst day of the 1929 crash.

The financial dreams of thousands of small investors were shattered by the share-price collapse. Calgary businessman Tom Zaluski was fixating the details of a new \$2.8-billion Calgerian Hotel Entertainment Centre in downtown Calgary when the crash hit. He lost 82 per cent of the value of his holdings, including hundreds of thousands of dollars. Zaluski, 48, said that as people panic among his friends and acquaintances were common and painful. "They always talked about how much they made," he said recently. "Now they talked about how much they lost. Some were even suicidal."

Some of the biggest losses were by Stock's most-heralded brokerage houses, which lost \$169 million during the two months following the crash. And in New York City, where one out of four private-sector jobs existed since 1982 has been in the financial services industry, trendy restaurants and shops that cater to the



All quiet on the TSE trading floor last week: low volumes and layoffs

young professionals of Wall Street have watched tight as business has fallen by 25 to 30 per cent since the crash. Even such long-established haunts as Harry's Bar, located in the heart of New York's financial district, have suffered because managements have sharply curtailed expense accounts.

The carnage has also signalled a profound social shift. The bull market that began in August, 1982, was epitomized by the breed of young, business-school-educated professionals who poured onto Bay Street and Wall Street, often earning six-figure salaries by the time they reached the age of 30. Now, with their debts decimated by layoffs and facing their first down market ever, many of the newcomers say they are rethinking their career plans and may leave the securities profession altogether. And crash-hardy young graduates from such institutions as Harvard and the University of Western Ontario business school are suddenly more interested in becoming accountants and financial consultants than investment dealers. Said Frisick Delaney, 58, a New York City trader by avocation, a subsidiary of West Group's a Division Bank: "The day of the yuppie is over on Wall Street."

In hindsight, no single factor was responsible for Black Monday. Experts say that the main reason the market plunged so far so quickly was that share prices had simply climbed to unrealistic heights. That left the markets ready to crumble when a number of negative factors converged at once last fall, including heavily institutionalized computer

trading, the failure of the U.S. government to deal with the federal budget deficit, concern over the steadily high U.S. trade deficit and a tight U.S. monetary policy that pushed interest rates higher.

Most investment experts say that Black Monday cannot be compared to the great recession of 1929, when the stock market collapse triggered a steep two-year spiral into the Great Depression. In fact, a year later, the crash had selected little pain on the average Canadian. Economists say that, after six years of strong economic growth, the North American economy is finally showing signs of slowing down, but even then the next recession could be two years off. Instead, many economists believe that there is still enough momentum to carry economic growth until at least 1989. And some economists even contend that the crash actually helped strengthen the economy by forcing Ottawa and Washington to maintain a cautious grip on government spending and inflation. Said Michael Moffat, an economist in Toronto with the Philadelphia-based bank Group: "To a certain degree, the crash purged some of the excesses in the economy."

Still, many investment experts say that the markets will likely get far worse before getting better. Few people in the investment community expect another one-day panic of the magnitude of last year's Oct. 19. But some of the world's most influential market analysts, including Genevieve, Gossel and Robert Prechter and his McNulty of Toron-

## DROPPING OIL PRICES

Oil prices tumbled below \$15.27 a barrel, a two-year low, and now report that some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would increase production. In an attempt to force all of OPEC's 13 member nations to accept production quotas, Saudi Arabia has threatened to stop its production, which would hike prices even lower.

## NEW U.S. INVESTMENT RULES

The U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill requiring major foreign investors to report their U.S. holdings to the government.

## GRAIN PRODUCTION FALLS

In its second survey of the year, Statistics Canada reported that last summer's drought severely damaged Prairie grain crops. The agency said that production of spring wheat fell 25.4 million bushels, fell 30 per cent to 37.4 million tons.

## AIR CANADA PLAIN SALES

Air Canada is selling 25 of its Boeing 737 aircraft to Federal Express Corp., a courier service, for a reported \$1.36 million.

## A HIGH-PRICED PLAIN PLAN

Via Rail Canada Inc. chairman Lawrence Hansen said that Via may be able to attract private investment. It is developing a high-speed train along a 500-km rail link between Toronto and Montreal.

## PILBESMAN'S PURCHASE

Quebec publishing magnate and Quebecor Inc. chairman Pierre Pilboud said \$141 million to buy most of the printing division of Macmillan Inc. based in America. Black & Veatch of Ottawa, a printer of Canada's paper money.

## PRIVATIZING TOPICS WHITE

Environmental, Systemic Inc. of Little Rock plans to build the first full-service, privately owned waste-water treatment in Ontario. The company plans to build its plant near Hamilton.

## FLICK MOVES TO MEXICO

The closing of Flick Manufacturing Co. of Little Rock, Ark., plant last week has resulted in about 238 Canadian jobs being lost. The company plans to move part of its operation to Mexico. The automotive electronic wiring factory was shut down after members of the Canadian Auto Workers union reported the company's lack plans to build a \$25-million waste-water treatment. Company officials said that they are shifting part of their operation to Mexico because labor costs are too low.

to say that share prices could eventually drift lower by another 30 to 50 per cent.

McIntyre says that the slump, accentuated by more pessimism, could even affect the heated North American housing market, driving real estate prices down sharply. With a U.S. election next month, interest rates rising and economic growth slowing, even the less-pessimistic analysts in Canada and the United States predict that stock markets will start downward over the next year. In Russell, vice-president, capital markets, for the Toronto-based Investment Dealers Association of Canada, points out that the trade and budget imbalances at the United States that were partially responsible for the Canadian collapse are still evident and could send the market into another steep dive.

Meanwhile, many analysts say that reforms are needed on the stock exchanges. Slashed out for criticism are the U.S. computer-aided program traders who use complex systems that automatically trigger massive waves of stock market buying and selling, often sweeping along small inexperienced investors in the process. Moreover, rather than U.S. presidential candidates has done much to soothe the investment industry that he would learn how to deal with another financial panic say better than President Ronald Reagan. Said George Bell, head of quantitative research at New York City-based KKR Probity Inc. & Co.: "The markets are extremely fragile. And when things start to go wrong, the country may not have the means to deal with it."

For now, the collapse has clearly stopped the stock market's former vigor. On the Toronto Stock Exchange, the daily average volume of shares trading during the first nine months of 1986 was down 38 per cent from

the same period a year earlier. Suffering even more has been the Vancouver Stock Exchange, where daily trading volume has fallen by 60 per cent from 1985 levels, leading some analysts to speculate that the exchange may be damaged beyond repair. Indeed, in an attempt to rebuild investor confidence, VSE officials are now trying to find a way to limit speculative stock listings on the exchange. And trading on the Montreal and Calgary exchanges has also slumped badly. The latest figures from the Investment

who account for the greatest portion of trading on the New York and Toronto stock exchanges—are now almost completely out of the market. With further interest and interest rate increases on the horizon, many have lamented most of their clients' cash are holed, treasury bills and other interest-bearing investments that have been offering attractive—and safe—yields compared with stocks. Said Jerome McDevitt, senior vice-president, fixed-income investments, of New York City-based Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.: "For the price, the game is total rate of return. And right now, that is in the fixed-income markets, not stocks."

Even John Phelan, chairman of the VSE, wonders if a fundamental shift is occurring in the way serious funds and other big institutional trade. With institutions trading shares at a sharply lower rate than in the past, Phelan says that those big investors may be thinking that "less trading produces more results."

Just as worrisome for the investment industry seems to be the loss of confidence among small investors. A string of insider-trading scandals appears to have convinced some investors that only the insiders can profit on the stock. Investors also have been wondering what chance they have against powerful program traders, who sometimes send stock prices surging up and down several times in a single day.

The disillusionment is so deep that George Bell, chairman of New York City-based Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., recently predicted that it may take four to five years for private investors to regain their confidence in the stock market. And some market analysts are concerned that many investors may have been driven out of the market for good. Said David Drexler, president of New York City investment advisory firm Drexler & Wiles Management Inc.: "There is deep concern out there that the stock market is simply no longer the place for the small investor to be."

Many investment advisers say that there is some justification for that view, given the volatile nature of today's market. During the five-year

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## STOCK MARKET ANALYSTS FEAR THAT SMALL INVESTORS HAVE BEEN LOST FOREVER

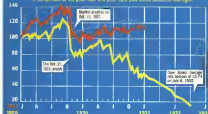
Putnam Institute of Canada shows that Canadian mutual-fund sales topped \$200 million during the second quarter ended on June 30, 1986—the first time since 1981 that investors sold more mutual funds than they bought. Meanwhile, on the VSE, daily average volume is down 38 per cent in the first nine months compared with a year ago.

With the wounds of the crash still healing, it is not surprising that investors have lost confidence in stocks. But what has many analysts concerned is that the pessimism is so deep-seated that investors are ignoring the fact that corporate earnings are strong, and many shares are selling at historically low prices. Said Murray Grossman, head of research at Richardson Greenwald of Canada Ltd.: "There are good deals out there, if you know where to look."

In fact, institutional money managers—

## COMPARING THE CRASHES

A comparison of the post-1927 and post-1929 Dow Jones industrial averages.



hull market, when strong demand was pushing stock prices steadily higher, investors could profit with almost any stock. In fact, some market professionals claim that the only way small investors should play the market is by having professionally managed mutual funds, which distribute the risk by buying a wide variety of stocks, bonds or other

investments. Still, Warren Buffett, one of the United States' most astute investors, said recently that he believes it is wrong to say small investors have no chance in markets. But Buffett, "Dominated by the erratic behavior of the big boys, such markets are ideal for any investor, small or large, so long as he sticks to basics."

But investors are not the only people suffering. The stock trading machine has made it difficult for corporations seeking to expand to raise capital on stock markets. For the first six months of 1986, new common share issues in Canada totalled \$963 million, only a fraction of the \$5.4 billion raised during the same period last year.

At the same time, takeover activity has increased dramatically as institutions, which have sold off much of their share position, use their enormous cash reserves to buy companies selling at bargain-basement prices. According to Toronto management consultant Hearn-Bentley Ltd., the total value of major mergers and acquisitions in Canada during the first half of 1986 was \$1.9 billion—down as much as the \$189 billion worth that occurred during all of 1985. In the United States, the takeover action is running at a record \$294-billion pace for the first nine months of 1986.

But the most obvious casualty of the collapse of investor confidence is the global brokerage industry, which is in the midst of the worst slump since the mid-1970s. In Canada, 1,844 jobs have been slashed in the investment industry over the past year. On Wall Street, more than 18,000 jobs have already been lost. In London, up to 7,000 investment advisory jobs have been cut, says Black Monday. And, both 30 St. Street and Bay Street are looking for another round of layoffs due to the trading malaise. Neil Albert Thompson, a Toronto-based analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Canada Ltd., "This is a horrendous time for brokers. Most people stuff up during a bull market and cut back when things slow down. And many companies are still overstaffed."

Stock exchanges around the world are now working hard to restore investor confidence. Last January, the Toronto exchange launched a rigorous advertising campaign aimed at reassuring small retail investors. So far, the TSE has also heeded up its market surveillance operations—a move that is designed to catch more trading violations in the hope that

brokers are steering financial planning and tax dollars at their sales pitches. In the United States, brokers such as Merrill Lynch & Co. have launched new advertising campaigns in newspapers and magazines to show ways investors back into financial markets. Merrill, which has more brokers than any other U.S. brokerage firm, will also stage a special



Investment dealer Lyden at the New York Stock Exchange: a deep pessimism about the future.

it will reassure small investors. Canada's Investment Dealers Association is also considering giving the National Contemporary Fund, the industry-sponsored fund that protects involved investors when a securities firm collapses, a larger budget and a bigger staff.

Meanwhile, in July, the NYSE approved a so-called express delivery service that allows individuals with orders of 2,000 shares or

more direct television screen on Oct. 27 for its 125,000 clients and other interested investors. They will receive the company's latest investment advice, along with soothing words from the lips of legendary mutual-fund manager John Templeton. In Los Angeles, several financial firms have spent 250 weekly clients in a Mid-Down Anniversary Symposium. Meanwhile, in Boston, a bar named Stocks and Bonds will hold an anniversary cocktail party.

Still, the industry's efforts are meeting with uneven success. A survey conducted by the Quebec Securities Commission reports that the number of Quebecers who opened shares after last Oct. 19 fell marginally to 18 per cent from 16 per cent. Another U.S. survey, conducted in May for the National Association of Securities Dealers, shows that more than 66 per cent of U.S. admitted investors polled think that the stock market is *more* nervous now than it was a year ago.

But for all their tinkering, both the regulators and brokerage houses clearly know that only a dramatic change in perception will coax investors back into the markets. With its enormous disbursements looming, it could be years before the painful memories of Black Monday fade.

The industry itself is reacting to some old-fashioned salesmanship to win a new customers and reassure old ones. Canadian bro-

## ANALYSTS PREDICT THAT THE MARKETS WILL SLOWLY DROP BY 30 PER CENT

kers are hyping hotlines created by large institutional orders. That gives small investors a better chance to trade their shares during high-volume and panic situations. The NYSE has also proposed a procedure whereby all trading on the exchanges stops for one hour if the Dow Jones falls 250 points in a day.

The industry itself is reacting to some old-fashioned salesmanship to win a new customers and reassure old ones. Canadian bro-

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# An uncertain outlook

Experts cast doubt on the market's future

Stock market forecasting is an uncertain journey at best. These analysts who guess right are acknowledged, those who guess wrong are rebuked. But on the 12 months since last October's deeply unexpected stock plunge, investors have provided a market gauge and key economic forecasts about what will happen next. So far, there is broad consensus about whether markets could crash a second time or whether a recession or a severe depression is imminent. Macroeconomists and North America's most widely followed market analysts for their predictions.

**Robert Prechter:** The influential market analyst offers one of the bleakest stock market forecasts. The reputation of Prechter, a 39-year-old former risk manager living in Gainesville, Ga., reached mythical proportions when his Oct. 5, 1987, newsletter, *The Elliott Wave Theorem*, advised investors to head out of the then-booming market and convert all their investments into safe U.S. government Treasury bills. Savvy observers said that his recommendations actually contributed to the market crash that weeks later. Today, he is unflinching in his pessimism. Prechter is a disciple of the Elliott Wave Theory, which holds that investor psychology and social trends, not such factors as news or interest rates and trade figures, propel the market. Prechter argues that, although corporate profits have been strong and inflation has remained relatively low in 1988, investors are still nervous, especially about such long-term problems as global debt. And Prechter says that the resulting anxiety—rather than a worsening economy—is what actually causes stock prices to fall. "The average investor is quite confused," Prechter added. "He sees all this good news about the economy, and yet the stock market languishes."

Indeed, Prechter maintains that North America is headed for a long economic depression. As in the 1930s, he says that the collapse will be a long and painful process. Said Prechter: "I have no desire to be the class leader for a bear market or to be the new Mr. Depression, but I think that bear market

could go into the first half of the 1990s, and stock values could ultimately drop by at least 50 per cent from last year's high."

**Tim McInerney:** Prechter's pessimism is shared by one of Canada's most respected market analysts and the author of a Toronto-based investment newsletter, *Investmentwatch*. A shrewd and intense intellectual with a jaunty beard, McInerney, 46, says that North America is about to enter a period of economic decline and

protectionism years is explicable, according to McInerney, by the readiness of the new government to immediately introduce higher taxes to help pay for pre-election spending undertakings.

Overreacting in the past by the U.S. administration and the escalation of debt that funds it are his greatest worries, McInerney says. Last week at a conference in New Orleans, he said that an economic downturn would reflect U.S. protectionist sentiments, slowing Japan and other countries that had the debt by buying U.S. government bonds. Without those countries, he said, the economy would literally collapse. Added McInerney: "Those nations have not been made yet but there are the conditions that caused the first oil shock [Depression]. Even if they are not made, North Americans are about to enter an era of significantly reduced standard of living." McInerney has told his subscribers to



Economist Galen Blyck Monday had a chastening effect, but worries linger

that the stock market will plummet by 30 per cent, beginning in early or mid-1989. He claims that two factors have delayed the onset of the decline: the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's aggressive lowering of interest rates immediately following last October's crash, and the fact that many investors increased their stock losses by investing in the booming bond market.

But McInerney claims that stock prices will drop following the November U.S. election. His detailed charts show that in only two of the 15 protectionist years since 1949 have stocks risen steadily. In eight instances, stock prices dropped, whether the new president was a Democrat or a Republican. The problem with

shift at least 50 per cent of their stock portfolios into U.S. and Canadian Treasury bills. He declared, "I am not interested in staying around for the last dance."

**John Templeton:** The wealthy market veteran is still optimistic about the market's future. Templeton, 75, a devout Presbyterian who lives in the exclusive Lyford City Club at the Bahamas, is the manager of one of the world's most successful groups of mutual funds. In charge of \$25.7 billion in assets, he has a vested interest in a stock price increase. Since the crash last October, he has spent \$1.5 billion of his funds' \$2.4-billion cash reserves on what he describes as bargain-priced stocks. But if

## Rub shoulders with Royalty.

the markets slide below last October's levels, those stocks could look expensive.

Templeton, who readily acknowledges his chronic optimism, says that the market's apparent undergrowth since the crash is actually a positive sign. He added, "The current psychological situation about stocks is a wonderfully bullish signal. It is human nature that people are most pessimistic or incurious at the lowest point of the market. Only when people feel most uncertain can a bull market start." Templeton also claims that the great bull market of the 1920s ended on Aug. 25, 1929, and that it was followed by a compressed, brutal bear market that plunged to its lowest point last October. Nov. 12 months later, he says that there is little chance of another crash that will take share prices below last October's low. Said Templeton: "If there was going to be another panic following last October's panic, it is unprecedented that it would wait as long as this." At most, he said, there is only a 20-per-cent chance of a market downturn.

**John Kenneth Galbraith:** Between the bull and bear camps are many economists who refuse to participate in guessing about the future. Galbraith, 75, the junior Canadian-born

Harvard University economist and author of the book *The Great Crash, 1929*, is taking a neutral position. Galbraith published a precursor article in *The Atlantic Monthly* nine months before the crash, warning that the

Bur. Galbraith says that high-risk, so-called junk bonds, leveraged buy-outs and other debt-oriented financial structures continue to add a high level of risk into the market. He added: "The crash has a clustering effect on



Stock market analyst Prechter probing humans while for a clue to Wall Street's performance

lullies of market speculation and greed was about to burst. Drawing an analogy to economic conditions that prevailed in 1929, he said that a market run of epic proportions was about to occur, but that it would have only limited adverse effects on the rest of the economy because of built-in government safeguards. Galbraith told *Money*: "The crash was only a market phenomenon. The Federal Reserve Board behaved very well."

traders and investors. I have very little worry about greed now. But I am worried about stupidity—companies that are laden with debt instead of spending on research investments." Similarly, Galbraith said that the U.S. government will have to reduce its budget deficit with increased taxes and lower interest rates. First, he told an audience in Tokyo last month, all of North America would suffer. Said Galbraith: "Bad economic policy, like alcoholism, has its compensating alternates. As for the future of the stock market, I will leave predictions to the more reckless. But I believe we will have a similar financial episode about 20 years down the road."

There was also a strong pessimistic consensus in last week's survey of 41 leading U.S. economists by Sedona, Arizona-based Blue Chip Economic Indicators, a monthly survey of expert economic opinions. According to the survey, 89 per cent of economists polled said that the onset of the next recession would begin in 1989 or 1990. If they are right, North Americans can only hope that the next downturn is less painful than Prechter and Mochly predict.

ANN SALLMAYER

"To tell the truth, the first words I really understood were 'let's go have lunch.'"



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I must have looked totally lost.

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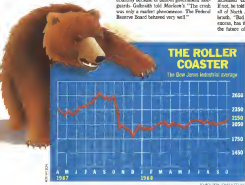
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Besties her club. Then, Giuliano-manzoni Bard and her booklet at a Besties fan convention and encouraged her to consider developing it into a book. Sad Bard, who will promote her work in Canada this week: "Maybe my book will offer some positive aspects about John and his family to balance with the negative account that's out there."

In fact, Goldman's biography is negative in the extreme. The book paints Lennon's life as a series of misadventures. According to Goldman, Lennon started out as a brain-damaged, desperately unhappy boy and grew into a cruel and violent young man, who possibly killed a sailor in Hamburg—as well as his friend and fellow-Beatle Stu Sutcliffe, who died of

Formerly an English professor at Calicut University, Goldstein is no stranger to controversy. He established his journalistic credentials in the late 1960s as a commentator on popular culture and crime for *Look*, *Spectator* and *The New Leader*. In 1974, he moved into biography with *London and Goldsmiths: The Story of a Marriage*, a chilling page-by-page chronicle of the couple's life, from their clandestine affair to the death of a drug overdose in 1966. His massive 1978 biography, *Elvis*, chronicled the singer's descent into drug abuse and decadence—and outraged many Presley fans. Commenting on the costume designer that *Elvis* portrayed, Goldstein wrote: "It's as if I've taken a knife to you; you're dead. Elvis was depressed and depressed, you're depicting the sacred image." Goldstein's next two paperback books, *Elvis* for \$1.2 million and *Elvis* for another \$600,000 are other substantial deals.

The book's success led to another contract for a celebrity biography: John Lennon. *The Life of John Lennon* is his most ambitious effort to date. According to Goldstein, the volume took 8½ years to research and write.

1903 from a cerebral hemorrhage several years after Leason kicked him at the beach during a scuffle in Germany. Then, without Goldstein, Leason became a hypocritical ascetic who preached love and peace but practiced antipathy toward children and Jews. He adds that the singer was a vampire, insecure man who allowed Gino to completely dominate him as both a dragon lady and a mother figure. Goldstein also claims that Leason was cool and unaffiliated with his second son, Sean, born 13. By the end of his life, according to the author, Leason had degenerated into a paranoid, envenomed drug addict and an economic morose who resembled Howard Hughes.

**Concept:** Throughout the book, Goldsman barely conceals his contempt for Lennon—and for rock music itself. In one passage the author describes Lennon's debauched state following the first flush of Beatlemania: "John's craving for consolation," he writes, "oxidizes to the terrible depletion of his vital energies wrought by years of racket" (read the clock, going for days without sleeping, driven by Philles and Decca, travel gobs and stage fright). In any sooth of the long-term effects of chronic rage, paranoia and slightly hotel-room antics.

Goldman claims to have started out as a Lennon fan himself, becoming disillusioned only when he began to learn about the artist's darker side. But there is little in *The Lives of John Lennon* to convince the reader that Goldman has much respect for Lennon's music—as that of *The Beatles*. He wrongly credits McCartney with writing Lennon's first song, *Hello Little Girl*, and refers to Lennon's third 1970 ballad *Across the Universe* as “hard rock.” He describes *The Beatles*’ sprightly pop song *I Wanna Hold Your Hand* as “poetry, snappy British quick march, with its ho-ho-ho-bee-bee-bee-bee-bee-bee” etc., and in what

which is based on more than 1,200 interviews with the singer's friends, relatives and associates. Goldstein insists that he wrote about Lennon because he admired him, and that he was "very disturbed" by the material he unearthed.

But his editor dismisses that apology, saying that the magazine's editors were not out to debunk Lennon's near-mythical status. The influential rock magazine, *Rolling Stone*, in a recent cover story, branded the back "idiot." Lennon's wife, Yoko Ono, called it "a lie." And former Beatle Paul McCartney complained that it was "insulting that someone like Goldsmith can make up any bunch of lies to sell it and can be allowed to publish them without fear of retribution." But Goldsmith shrugs off the barrage of criticism. "My books are not for business," said Goldsmith. "They're bad for

Paul's business, had for Yoko's business, had for the five months of rock business. These people have to hate me."

ANN PINLAYSON is Toronto



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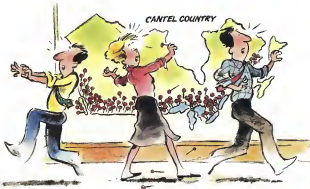
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cross between military and police music. More serious, Goldman attempts to discuss Lennon as a pragmatist with such backhanded compliments as "John's songs are original—some for the part that everybody wishes."

At the same time, he uses material of questionable accuracy to attack Lennon's personal

life. Goldman was denied interviews with McCartney, Ono and Lennon's first wife, Cynthia, and he did not approach the other surviving Beatles. Although the book lists Lennon's half sisters as sources (Lennon misrepresents John Bard's novel, they, too, claim not to have talked to him). The author, apparently, relied heavily on previously published material and interviews with former Lennon associates, including a land-dresser, a first-cord seller and a chauffeur.

**Charges:** Bill King, publisher of *Rolling Stone*, a bi-weekly U.S. magazine—and one of the leading authorities on The Beatles—said that his own research into Goldman's book and its sources led him to conclude that the author relied on two people in particular, Fred Seaman and Martin Ikin, to substantiate his sensational charges about Lennon's New York years. Seaman, a former contact at the Ono-Lennon office, and Ikin, a costume designer at the couple's Dakota apartment building, are quoted as sources on everything from Lennon's supposed bisexuality to the extent of his drug abuse.

Indeed, Seaman was contacted in 1983, after leaving Ono's employ, for attacking Lennon's

dreams and tapes (the court ordered Seaman not to reveal the contents of the tapes under threat of a seven-year jail sentence). And Ikin had unsuccessfully tried to sue Ono the previous year for \$1.5 million after Ikin's daughter was injured while playing with Sean at the Lennon-Ono retreat at Gold Spring Harbor in



With Yoko and son Julian: marital difficulties

Long Island, N.Y. Said King: "There are two primary reasons Goldman's story simply has not stood up to scrutiny." For his part, Goldman dismissed his book's inaccuracies as one interview or "minor flaw in a major undertaking."

Last week, the author refused to talk to *Marlin* about the reaction to his book and he

appeared to be in hiding in Italy, perhaps because of death threats. His editor, Joan Bursack, said that she has no idea why Bursack was credited as a source when, she claims, Lennon's half sister declined the interview. And she denied that Seaman's legal problems led into questions his credibility as a source. While Bursack would not discuss the book's fact-checking procedure, she did explain why fact-checkers were not used. Said Bursack: "Fact-checkers clutter up a book, and this was meant to be a book for the general public." She added: "If this book had been about Howard Hughes, there would have been no such criticism. John Lennon was and is a sacred cow."

Certainly, Lennon spoke directly to rock 'n' roll fans and forced a deep emotional bond with them. In addition to such Lennon songs as *Imagine* and *One Peace* or *Chances*, which are still anthems for the peace movement, some Lennon songs—including *Mother* and *Julius*—were deeply controversial and gave the rock scene a vulnerable human dimension.

**Complexity:** One of the strengths of the new Lennon documentary, *Imagine*, is that it uses those songs to explore its subject, along with rare interview footage, Lennon-Ono home movies and performance clips. *Imagine* explores the Lennon/Beatle as all his complexity. On camera, he discusses his anger from the upheaval of his childhood, his failure as a father to Julian, his marital difficulties and his drug problems. Still, said producer David Mages, best known as producer of the TV war-series *Shoah*, balance those darker levels of Lennon with his humor, sensitivity and shyness, setting it all intelligently in his music.

The movie *Imagine* and Bard's *My Brother* have one thing in common: they are both his legends. Goldman's book is mostly a rebuke that attempts to shatter the Lennon myth. Ironically, Goldman apparently has begun to resemble the paranoid nihilists he claims Lennon became in his last years. According to *ABC-TV's* *David Gelovitz*, who interviewed Goldman in Rome on Sept. 27, the biographer was under armed guard in a hotel room.

On Oct. 6, *The Journal* showed clips of a weekly shouting Goldman, who told *Goldstein*: "There is an element among this peace-loving, violence-hating rock 'n' roll leadership that would very much like to see any one locked or just wiped off this planet. And they are meeting day by day the frantic fringe to take a shot at me. So, consequently, I have to cover my ass."

On the other hand, Bard says that she is feeling a sense of reconciliation, and plans to return to her quiet life with her family and her high-school students. "I'm not going to do any more," she said. "The time has let for taking that weight off my family." But, despite Bard's intention to rest, it is clear that John Lennon will continue to captivate the public imagination. He will be renewed by song—and revived by music—as long as his music still touches people.



# BEATLEMANIA LIVES

## THEIR FANS KEEP THE PAST ALIVE

Under the heading "The Fab Four—The Beatles' Brian Epstein, 38, of Philadelphia, Ore., and that he wanted to hear from male and female correspondents who shared his interest in The Beatles. Brian Epstein, 38, of Atlanta, who the most famous pop group of all time disbanded in 1970, announced that he hoped to get in touch with other fans of his own age. Epstein, who was very short during their heyday, did not give his age, but he said that he was "looking for friends whose days aren't complete without a Beatles song." These three singing gen pals are among the more than 3,500 readers of *Beatlelife*, a bimonthly magazine produced out of Decatur, Ga. *Beatlelife* is for hardcore Beatles fans, or in addition to *Beatlelife*, a weekly article on all aspects of the group's history, it features an annual trivia quiz with such questions as "Who was Lennon and Paul's last very short during their heyday?" (January, 1979, stay in Decatur!)

Clearly, Beatlemania remains a serious business. When the compact disc of Paul McCartney's *Love/Hate* (1987) was released in 1987—the 20th anniversary of the album—it contained as the number 1 position on the charts of the U.S. magazine *Billboard* for five weeks. Most other Beatles CDs, which have become available since 1987, have made the Top 10.

**Unlabeled:** The Beatles' music is seemingly introduced by time within the four men who created it. After a long period out of the recording industry spotlight, an older, grayer George Harrison made a strong comeback on the pop charts with his 1987 album, *Cloud Nine*—his first album since 1962 (page 44). In the intervening years, Harrison, now 45, has become a highly successful film producer through his company, HandMade Films. Meanwhile, Paul McCartney has also become a wealthy film and record producer. His post-Beatles recordings have been mostly unre-



The Beatles in 1964: their music, retaining its powerful allure, continues to be a radio staple

available, but some critics predict that his current project—a collaboration with British pop star Elton John—will mark a return to his glory days as a composer. Ringo Starr—generally considered to be the lightweight of the group—has become a television pitchman for wine coolers and other products. He is also the host of a new children's TV show that will debut on the American PBS network next January. And although John Lennon was assassinated almost eight years ago, the magazine features the headlines.

One of the most striking indications of The Beatles' hold on the public imagination is the Beatlemania phenomenon. In 1974, as then, Sir Mark Laplace organized a convention in New York City in honor of the 10th anniversary of The Beatles' arrival in the United States; he had to turn 2,900 attendees away after packing the convention hall-

ties of New York's Connaught Hotel with a crowd of 5,000 people. Since then, Laplace has organized 50 Beatles conventions, and every year there is one in New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago—each attracting several thousand participants. Said Laplace: "It's a very up mood, a lot of fun, a lot of audience participation." Auctions are a Beatlesque highlight, with pieces of paper signed by all four group members going for at least \$1,700. Conventions can also try their hand at imitating their dearth group in a "Battle of the Beatles Bands" contest, or watch Beatles videos for 12 hours a day.

**Teens:** Beatlemania spans the generations. Laplace estimates that between 80 and 60 per cent of all Beatles participants are in their teens. Said the bearded organizer: "The oldest of comes down to the music. The kids hear the tunes on the radio and listen to their parents' albums." A lot of

decades after The Beatles ceased to exist as a group, their music is still a staple of popular radio. Among the many bands that perform the group's songs is Ireland's U2, now one of the most popular rock outfits in the world. In fact, the latest U2 album, *Rattle and Hum*, features a version of The Beatles' *Ob-La-Di, Ob-La-Da*, as well as a tribute to John Lennon called *God Part 2*.

A lot of pop music has little more to it than a catchy tune and a good dance beat, but

their own, Canadians have also taken the group's music to heart. In the early 1980s, Toronto drummer Fred Dewell and Osheeta, Ont., guitarist Paul Smith began holding annual Beatles parties. However, two years ago, they stopped holding the parties because they had got for too big. But, recently, Dewell, 34, has been thinking about reviving the parties. He added, "All we really did was get together and play Beatles music—but I still run into people who

\$15 million, but when stepped among the side bar, February, explaining that the one-year television campaign had not run as course.

Just as few have failed at the use of Beatles music in advertising, many have been unwilling to accept the actual death of the band. Neil Lennon's death ended a widely held impression that The Beatles would re-

turn. And Lennon among the surviving members stated: Last January, Harrison, Starr and Lennon's widow, Yoko Ono, attended The Beatles' induction into the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame in a New York City ceremony, but McCartney refused not to go (here before the event, he issued a statement that cited outstanding "business differences" between himself and the others. McCartney was referring to a 1979 suit filed against him by Harrison, Starr and Ono over the fact that McCartney gets larger royalties from Beatles' albums than they do. Although the case has been dormant for years, McCartney stated that he "would feel like a complete hypocrite saying and smiling with them at a fake reunion.")

While McCartney has assumed a fortune through buying up the rights to as many as 50,000 Broadway, pop and rock songs, in recent years, Harrison has seen the side-effects with the highest profile. His company HandMade Films, which he founded with U.S. business manager Dean Offner in 1978, has made a string of commercial and critical successes, including *When a Man Falls* and *Five Corners*. Starr, who to date has lacked the golden touch of his former associates, has embarked on a different career in the upcoming *Shining Time Travels*, a children's TV series about a magical train depot, to participate.

**McCartney:** Harrison and McCartney, one fact remains inescapable wherever they do with the rest of their lives, millions of people will always associate them with the music that they made years ago. Few can match their achievement. As Beatles character Guinness remarked: "They touched people from so many different backgrounds. That is magic. That is a genius—and that is rare."

PAMELA YOUNG with MAXIMER KENNER at Toronto

With Ed Sullivan; and (below) in 1968: "They touched people from many different backgrounds"

Beatlemania appears to affect people on more profound levels. Ed King, who publishes *Beatlelife*, devotes about 30 hours of his leisure time a week to the magazine; during the day, he is the news editor of the Georgia newspaper *The Athens Constitution*. A large part of The Beatles' appeal, he contends, is the almost affine quality of their output. Said King: "From one album to the next they

talk about it as the best time they ever had." **Business:** Advertisers, too, have seized on the fact that Beatles' songs have the ability to stir the emotions of so many people. But when the show co-ordinator Mike Lee used the 1966 Beatles' song *Revolution* in a TV ad, many fans—and the surviving Beatles—clearly considered it a sacrilege. The musicians and the white shoe company he

talk about it as the best time they ever had."



highest profile. His company HandMade Films, which he founded with U.S. business manager Dean Offner in 1978, has made a string of commercial and critical successes, including *When a Man Falls* and *Five Corners*. Starr, who to date has lacked the golden touch of his former associates, has embarked on a different career in the upcoming *Shining Time Travels*, a children's TV series about a magical train depot, to participate.

# THE RISE OF A CRAFTSMAN

GEORGE HARRISON'S NEW PROMINENCE

He was the quiet British backing the charisma of John Lennon and Paul McCartney or the understated leadlines of Ringo Starr. But George Harrison was a craftsman, the last guitarist who also wrote some of The Beatles' most lyrical songs, including "Something" and "Here Comes the Sun." Since The Beatles disbanded in 1970, Harrison has mostly avoided the spotlight. But 10 years ago, he released *Wonderful World*, which has emerged as one of the strongest British production houses with such releases as *Love* and *The Lead*. Harrison is now 45, released his first solo album in five years, *Cloud Nine*, in a chorus of critical acclaim. Maclean's Associate Editor Michael Javitsky interviewed him recently in Toronto.

**Maclean's:** How do you feel about the fact that the sons and daughters of your fans in the 1960s are now enjoying The Beatles' music?

**Harrison:** It's nice, but I don't think it's anything that you can be aware of with your own son. (Laughs) (June 10)

**Maclean's:** You think it's interesting to your last album, *Cloud Nine*?

**Harrison:** It's not just people who buy my records because of my past. A lot of people who bought *Cloud Nine* are kids who don't know anything about who I was. **Maclean's:** One song on *Cloud Nine*, "When We Was Fab," directly relates to the Beatles. Do you see yourself as a sort of Beatles archivist?

**Harrison:** Well, I've never been called that before. But, as they say, there's no such



Harrison with Lennon (and below) in Toronto this year. 'We never sold out.'

water under the bridge now that I can start to enjoy my moments of the past, whereas for a number of years, as everybody knows, we all had arguments and rows. Now all that stuff is going away. And when I think about The Beatles, I think of all the laughs we had and some good times we made.

**Maclean's:** What are the subjects of *Wonderful World*?

**Harrison:** It started purely by accident in 1973. At that time, some of my friends from Moody Blues were writing the script to *Life of Brian*. As a Python fan, I just couldn't wait to see the movie. So, then, one gloomy day, a friend of mine said that someone had backed out of the project and left these rights to

preproduction. So I approached my business manager and said, 'Do you think there's any way we could help them?' A week later, he came back and said 'I've thought of how to do it. We'll be the producers. We'll form a little film company.'

**Maclean's:** What role would you like to see *Wonderful World* playing in the British film industry?

**Harrison:** Just what it's doing, really. I would say 90 per cent of everything we've made has been turned down by other filmmakers, because they didn't want to do it or because they didn't think it was commercial. But sometimes it can be a good subject, like our film *Wonderful World*, which is very funny. It may not be heard

enough for a great release, like *Beetlejuice* (1988), but there are still people out there who want to see interesting little films that aren't just big Hollywood \$20-million jobs.

**Maclean's:** What specifically is your role?

**Harrison:** I'm just sort of the guardian angel. I suggest, I raise the money and have to sign off these loans from banks. My partner deals with distributors and does all that kind of stuff, so I can just sit back, read the screenplays and say, 'Oh, yeah, I like this, this is going to be good.' I feel we're a bit more sensitive to directors and people like that than the pure money people. The directors always hate the money, and we were like that at The Beatles. We'd say to the record companies, 'We don't know what's going on. We're the ones who create this, and all you should do is let us make records.'

**Maclean's:** What is the legacy of The Beatles that you would like to see preserved?

**Harrison:** That we never sold out. We could have done our Coca-Cola commercials and all that, but we never did. We walked hard on all these things, and we always tried to avoid being just one commercial, blatant O

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# Breaking tradition

Britain's newest daily makes its own rules

When Sarah, the Duchess of York, gave birth to her first child on Aug. 8, most British newspapers named front-page headlines and photographs heralding the arrival of Princess Beatrice—with one striking exception. Its report of the birth appeared on the front page of *The Independent*, Britain's newest national daily, which last week—on Oct. 7—celebrated its second anniversary. Instead, the paper noted the delivery as only 37 words at the bottom of a column of local items on page 2. Under the headline "Royal baby," the complete report read simply: "The Duchess of York gave birth to a 6-lb, 13-oz girl in a London hospital."

The slight change of the event—originated by Andreas Whittam-Smith, *The Independent's* 51-year-old editor and principal founder—introduced new, often British, editors, who seem to assume that their readers have an almost insatiable appetite for news of

the Royal Family. But it was characteristic of the new paper, which has become a remarkable success in the past two years as part by departing defiantly from many of the practices of the tradition-bound British press. With a daily circulation of 375,000, *The Independent* has been running a profit since March, and last month, the paper launched a widely praised high-quality Sunday magazine. Although the newspaper's circulation still falls short of that of its nearest rival—the 355-year-old *Times*, which sells 460,000 copies a day—many media experts say that *The Independent* has already set new standards of excellence. "It is a triumph," and Hugh Stephenson, a professor of journalism at London's City University. "It is so much better than *The Times* that it stands out like a beacon."

And Whittam-Smith—who was the low-profile financial editor of *The Daily Telegraph* when he drew up plans for the new

paper in March, 1985—has quickly acquired a reputation as an innovative, though sometimes quirky, editor. Indeed, Whittam-Smith said—with a smile—that he was amazed when he read his paper's coverage of the royal birth. "It was too long. I felt embarrassed that it be no more than 10 words—but they included the weight of the baby." Other papers, he added, discuss the Royal Family by printing pages of gossip about their private lives. "I am a royalist as I am completely against turning the Royal Family into a soap opera," he said. "The monarchy should be the most dignified part of the constitution—but instead it has become *Dynasty*."

*The Independent* has broken with other long-established British journalistic practices as well. Its political reporters do not take part in the so-called parliamentary lobby system, through which reporters regularly receive inside information on government actions on the understanding that they will not disclose the identity of their sources. Staff members are forbidden to accept free trips, meals or other gifts—a practice that is still common among British journalists, although most major North American news organizations have banned it. Nor does *The Independent* resort to using gimmicks to attract new readers. And, as its name suggests, *The Independent* maintains a deliberately non-aligned political stance. Its rivals generally back either Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative party (*The Times*

and *The Telegraph*) or the opposition Labour Party (*The Guardian*).

But *The Independent's* policies are an eclectic mix that Whittam-Smith labels libertarian: right-of-center on economics but often left-leaning on social issues. In last year's general election, when Thatcher's Tories won a third term in office, *The Independent* was the first serious British newspaper to decide not to endorse any party.

Perhaps the most important contrast between *The Independent* and its rivals is its ownership. British papers have traditionally been owned and run by wealthy great houses, including such Canadians as Ray Thomson, Lord Thomson of Fleet and Lord Beaverbrook, as well as Austro-Borners. Rupert Murdoch, whose worldwide media empire includes *The Times*. But Whittam-Smith raised the \$28 million needed to launch *The Independent* from 30 institutional investors, none of whom was allowed to buy more than a 10-percent share. As a result, the paper does not have a powerful proprietor who



Whittam-Smith: a reputation as being an innovative, quirky editor

might attempt to interfere with *The Independent's* editorial operations. Said Stephenson: "The common wisdom was that to run a paper in Britain, you needed to be a landed and a tycoon." He added, "The Independent

edition in 1989 "if we were not mid-owners," he declared last week, "we would never have launched the paper at all."

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

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# Future flight

Hypersonic jetliners are on the drawing boards

Soon after the sleek French-British Concorde jetliner began flying in 1976, it appeared that the world's first supersonic passenger airliner would be an economic failure. Afflicted by high operating costs and flown by only two airlines—British Airways and Air France—the Concorde was constrained largely to scenic routes because few countries were willing to let the noisy plane fly over their territory. Faced with these problems, only 20 Concorde were ever built and, for years, those aircraft lost money. Then, four years ago, the jets began to turn a profit as cruise business travelers started taking advantage of the plane's ability to fly at speeds of up to 1,350 mph and cross the Atlantic in just over three hours. Now, aeronautical



Concorde in New York: now turning a profit

engineers are making plans for a new generation of supersonic jetliners that would fly faster and farther than the aging Concorde.

Partly in response to the growing economic importance of the Pacific Rim nations and the resulting desire to cut flight times between Asia and Western capitals, the French and the Americans are designing the new aircraft. In France, the nation first Aero-

spaciale SA—co-builder of Concorde—announced plans last month to design a successor to the Concorde to premiere with eight other major European firms. The European plane will likely be designed around Aerospaciale's concept of a four-engine, delta-wing, delta-shaped plane carrying 280 passengers (compared with Concorde's 100) at up to 3,400 mph with a range of 6,500 miles (compared with Concorde's 4,500 miles). SA's Aerospaciale's president, René Maréchal, "There is definitely a market, and we have the technology."

U.S. designers are even more advanced in their planning. The Boeing Co. of Seattle last year submitted plans to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for a plane capable of carrying 30 to 247 passengers at speeds of up to 3,600 mph. In a similar submission to NASA—which will eventually make a recommendation to Washington—the rival McDonnell Douglas Corp. of St. Louis, Mo., proposed a 300-passenger plane that could fly at speeds of up to 3,600 mph.

In an even more ambitious, and futuristic, proposal, NASA and the U.S. defense department have proposed a hypersonic aircraft called the X-30 that would leave the atmosphere and travel in space for part of its voyage. Achieving speeds of up to 15,000 mph, the X-30 could get passengers between the United States and Japan in a few hours compared with the current Atlantic traveling time of about 12 hours from New York City to Tokyo.

Still, even the more modest proposals for a new generation of supersonic planes will face formidable obstacles. Some experts estimate that more than \$16 billion would be needed for development. But so far, the world airline industry, aware of Concorde's money-losing past, has shown little interest in buying a new supersonic plane. Still, as the Concorde itself demonstrated, the aviation industry likes to incorporate new technology up hold new aircraft. That suggests that when the hardware is available, the next generation of powerful supersonic airliners will almost certainly take to the skies, at least on an experimental basis.

MARK MICCOLLS with PETER LEWIS in Britain

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### TELEVISION

## A medical obsession

*Frederick Banting and the story of insulin*

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ALL  
 (CBC, Oct. 16, 17, 8 p.m.)

**F**rom the early 1920s until his death in 1941, an intense and overbearing doctor repeatedly tapped major veins, pulled the most luscious insulin Canadian. He was Frederick Banting, who, with his assistant, Charles Best, discovered insulin at the University of Toronto in 1921.

which was scripted by Graham Woods, is based on two books by eminent Canadian historian Michael Bliss—*The Discovery of Insulin* (1982) and *Banting: A Biography* (1984).

The TV production opens in the war-torn capital of London (1914), where Banting serves as a medical officer. Soon after the young surgeon returns to his Altona, Ont., home, his dream of leading a research position at a Toronto hospital falls through, and he relocates



Warden (left), Thomson: Banting is portrayed as hard-drinking and hard-eating.

That medical breakthrough—which earned Banting Canada's first Nobel Prize in 1923 and a knighthood in 1934—has saved millions of diabetics from an early death and enabled them to lead relatively normal lives. But Banting himself was a flawed individual, withdrawn, belabored and personal, he wanted more credit for similar personal success than was rightfully his. *Glowing For All*, a four-hour, two-part special, which the CBC is airing on Oct. 16 and 17, dramatizes the turbulent early history of insulin into alcoholic drama. With wit and intelligence, the show demonstrates how great moments in history can bring out the best—and worst—in the people who shape them.

An exceptional performance by Toronto actor B. H. Thomson as Banting turns a textbook hero into a hard-drinking, hard-eating and undeniably vulnerable human being. Thomson and the rest of the strong cast have good material to work with: the drama

lastly sets up shop as a general practitioner in London, Ont. The prickly doctor's bedside manner is poor. He tells his friends, Edith Borsch (Katie Trotter), "I've got to have something more to do than dispensing powder, curing tumors and examining people who swell. I've got to be where it counts." Misreading as a anatomy lecturer, he teaches a class on diabetes—and consumes the experiment that will eventually lead to insulin's discovery.

After he persuades J. J. R. Macdonald, head of the University of Toronto's physiology department, to give him lab space and an assistant, Banting becomes fiercely involved in his research. Throughout the summer of 1921, Banting and a medical student, Charles Best (Robert Warden, later in a sweltering, fly-infested laboratory. With such details as combed-out hair, surgical gloves and a hand-cracked carriage, *Glowing For All* vividly re-creates the research environment

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### TELEVISION

of the issue. The two scientists perform the same experiment over and over they make a drug diabetic by removing its pancreas and thus try to lower its blood sugar by injecting the pancreas "enzyme" of another dog.

Although Bessing and Best eventually get encouraging results, Macdonald—believing that they lack the expertise to refine the substance sufficiently for human trials—enlists the aid of J. B. Gully, a young biochemist from Alberta. But Bessing—a disastrously poor team player—refuses to work with him in the weeks leading up to the first human test. Bessing and Best wind up in a desperate race against Gully. On learning that the Nobel Prize will be awarded to only him and Macdonald, Bessing is enraged, during his portion of the prize money with Best.

Intervenor with the ongoing struggle in the lab is the story of Elizabeth Hughes, the severely diabetic daughter of U.S. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes. While the research continues in Toronto, the spirited, precocious teenager slips closer to death. Eventually, her mother, Amosette (Machia Henry), learns of Bessing's work and persuades him to accept Elizabeth as one of his first human patients.

This subplot underlines the importance of Bessing's experiments. And Thomson, as the couple's solitary doctor, does some of his best work to date. Forward, tight-figured and swish behind wire-rimmed glasses, the actor makes it clear that his character's biggest problem is a raw, crippling skepticism. In the role of Best, Wadsworth has the considerable task of serving as a neutral foil for Thomson; he portrays a less interesting character with an obnoxious competence. Henry brings intellect and a distinctive brightness to the supporting role of the mother, while Machia Best gives a strong, unaffected performance in her film debut as the sinister Elizabeth.

The script, however, occasionally veers into melodrama—particularly in scenes between Bessing and his fiancée, who eventually breaks off their engagement. And while Best's books suggest that physiology chairman Macdonald made real and largely overlooked contributions to insulin research, the TV adaptation reduces him to a perverse opportunist who is bitterly jealous of Bessing.

In one of the drama's key scenes, Bessing and Best watch through a hospital-ward door while a doctor gives the first insulin injection—prepared by the two observers—to a woman. Because they have become researchers, regulations prevent them from performing the long-outdated act themselves. In a rare moment of equanimity, Bessing turns to Best and says, "There'll be enough glory for all of us if we can get it right." Although Bessing's actions failed to match the generosity of those words, he and Best did win lasting fame for their greater discovery. Surely, the imperfections in *Glory Enough for All* are petty affairs, on the whole, the drama is a splendid achievement.

PAMELA YOUNG

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## BOOKS

# Front row, centre

The observations of a respected journalist

BEST SEAT IN THE HOUSE:  
MEMBERS OF A LUCKY MAN  
By Robert Fulford  
(Collins, \$55 pages, \$24.95)

A year ago, amid much public attention and confusion, Robert Fulford stepped down as editor of *Saturday Night* magazine. At the time, Fulford said very little about his reasons for quitting. But there was widespread speculation that he and the new owner, financier Conrad Black, did not see eye to eye on editorial matters. Fulford, one of Canada's most respected journalists, went on to write a column for *The Financial Times*. He also set to work on one of the year's most anticipated memoirs, *Best Seat in the House*. The book describes the meeting between Fulford and Black that led to the editor's resignation. More important, it reveals Fulford's exceptionally interesting 30 years as a journalist.

Coolly intelligent, opinionated and crisscrossed with anecdotes, *Best Seat* is one of those rare books that insiders and outsiders alike will have trouble putting down.

Born in Ottawa in 1952, Fulford has spent most of his life in Toronto, where his father was a journalist. The outstanding event of his boyhood seems to have been his friendship with Glenn Gould, the budding musical prodigy who lived next door. Fulford's charming account of their extraordinary bond is the origin of the perfectionism that was the glory of Gould's music—and the agony of his personal life. Writing of Gould's death, Fulford recalls, "In my memory, she is always accompanying Glenn."



Fulford: cool intelligence

Found a new focus in *Best Seat in the House*.

JOHN SEMBROSE

about something, calling her to account for a transgression of her rules."

*Best Seat* reveals little of the private Robert Fulford. Instead, it frequently reads like a retelling of known Canadian. In his early days at *The Toronto Star* and *Maclean's*, Fulford worked with, wrote about or otherwise got to know journalists Peter Gosselin and Nathan Cohen; actors Michael Snow and Graham Gougeon; scientist Margaret Atwood; communications theorist Marshall McLuhan; and countless others. The author is affectionate about most of them but interestingly critical of some of the rest. He expresses delight in David Milgaard, chairman and former publisher of *The Toronto Star*, for what Fulford describes as his "brave and selfless" intervention in the abortion issue.

It was a similar concern about editorial freedom, Fulford writes, that led to his departure from *Saturday Night*. He simply felt that he would have lost loving under Black faster than he needed. So Black lost one of the clearest, most thoughtful and most sensitive voices in Canadian journalism. But, fortunately for readers, those qualities found a new focus in *Best Seat in the House*.

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## JUSTICE

# Settling with the CIA

*A cash payment for victims of brainwashing*

**R**obert Loge last visited Montreal psychiatrist Dr. Swen Cassens in 1956 to get help for the arthritis that afflicted his leg. Cassens diagnosed the problem as psychosomatic, and

Loge, then 35, unwittingly became the youngest victim of what was later revealed to be the doctor's secret brainwashing experiments. "He put me to sleep for 25 days while a brainwashing tape was being played," recalls the 50-year-old Loge, who is now a Vancouver resident. "I can only remember four words on that tape: 'You killed your mother.'" More than 30 years later, says Loge, he suffers from recurring depression. Loge's peculiar agony remains unexplained, but he and other victims of Cassens's experiments won an important moral victory last week. After rehearsing for years to compensate Cassens's patients, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)—which helped fund the psychiatrist's work—agreed last week to pay Loge and eight other Canadians a total of \$607,500. Said Loge: "I had hoped for more money, but this is something Dr. Cassens never repaid."

Cassens, an eccentric disheveled doctor who is sometimes called "the father of Canadian psychiatry," trained between 50 and 100 patients at McGill University's Allan Memorial Institute between 1957 and 1981 for such ailments as depression and anxiety. They were unaware that Cassens—who died in 1987—had received about \$75,000 from a CIA front organization called the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. That happened at a time when the intelligence agency was looking for ways to counter suspected "active" and "passive" subliminal "brainwashing" and interrogation techniques.

Cassens apparently believed that he could break, or "disrupt," mental habits and personality traits. To test his theory, he administered the hallucinogenic drug LSD and high-intensity electroshock therapy. He then exposed patients to recorded messages played repeatedly for days at a time, often during drug-induced sleep. Said James Turner, a lawyer for Cassens's victims: "He was damaging the central nervous system,

refining people to a zombie-like state." Right human patterns and the seducer of one other doctor, in 1966, he met the CIA because they were still suffering from the effects of the treatment. A card case, in



Loge: "He put me to sleep for 25 days"

which lawyers were asking for a total of about \$10 million to discontinue the CIA's right under way in Washington last week when the CIA made its unexpected offer. Turner said that he was pleased with the settlement. "These people all bear the scars of Dr. Cassens," he said. "They want for help and instead they were abused." Now, instead of waiting possibly every more years for an uncertain court settlement, they are at least assured of some compensation for their pain.

WILLIAM LUTHER in Washington

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# A dangerous game

Two new series decode the spy business

**T**he shadowy world of international covert and betrayal has traditionally been the special preserve of British spy novelists. John le Carré, author of *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* and *Smiley's People*, set a new standard for the genre by depicting his spies as tarnished knights in a morally ambiguous world of

war espionage. His complex antiheroes are just as likely to be destroyed by someone apparently on their side as they are by their enemies. Lee Doeghton's novels, including the trilogy consisting of *North's Game*, *Man of Steel* and *London Match*, do not equal the psychological complexity of le Carré's work, but they too are grounded in a rehearsal of

intrigue and double-dealing. Two new television series, *A Perfect Spy* and *Game, Set and Match*, re-create that atmosphere in splendid detail. A seven-part, internationally produced adaptation of le Carré's best-selling 1986 novel, *A Perfect Spy* debuts on the American PBS network on Oct. 16. *Game, Set and Match*, a 13-hour series based on Doeghton's trilogy—and produced by Britain's Granada Television—is in its second week on the CBC. Both offer gripping drama that will keep viewers hooked to their sets this fall.

*A Perfect Spy* focuses on the swift rise—and reasonable investigation—of the brilliant English agent Magnus Pym. Outwardly refined, well-mannered and discreet, Pym is the golden boy of "the firm," as London's spy agency is called. Departing from the book's use of frequent flashbacks, the series begins by portraying the young Magnus as he recovers an early training in the art of decep-

tion from an unlikely source: his father, Rick. A charming rascal, Rick (Ray McInally) is a con man who wraps himself in the cloak of party, the flag and upper-class values while he swindles widows and runs for Parliament. Like the book, the TV series offers a rich portrait of the relationship between father and son. And as Magnus matures, it subtly shows how the betrayal works the family—Rick married Magnus's mother, Dorothy (Caroline John), for her money and is indirectly responsible for her confinement in an asylum—lay the groundwork for Magnus's ultimate betrayal of himself and his country.

Intelligently scripted, *A Perfect Spy* opens your eye to the world, if not the firm, of le Carré's work by not letting the usual spy paraphernalia—hidden cameras, codes and safe houses—overshadow character. McInally is superb as the alimo-tongued Rick, bringing a mix of bluster, cruelty and pathos to

the role. As the adult Magnus, Peter Riga is a safe but convincing character, evolving from eager young officer to confident diplomat to desperate betrayer. Both are supported by a fine cast, especially Eugene Wing as the Czech spy Axel, to whom Magnus is bound both by love and necessity.

While *A Perfect Spy* asserts the moral premise of finding out the double agent, *Game, Set and Match* applies espionage plotting and strong characters to the classic formula. The central figure, Bernard Sanson, is a former Berlin field agent who has spent the past few years at a desk job in London after a botched mission in Poland. He is disillusioned and close to leaving his agent life. Faced with a choice, Sanson must decide if he deserves the countless misadventures of office politics.

But Sanson is soon on his way back to his beloved Berlin to meet with a possible defector. When Sanson learns that a highly

trained agent in London is looking material from London headquarters, he relays the aid of Warner, a childhood friend and agent, to help uncover the "mole." As the suspense plot unfolds, evidence points closer to home: Sanson fears that his wife may be involved, and his superior begins to suspect him.

As Sanson, Ian Holm dominates the series with bated intensity and dark humor. His laconic, controlled countenance for his bureaucratic boss is a strong contrast to the deep but unspoken friendship between Warner and Sanson. As in *A Perfect Spy*, political treachery intrudes into private lives, testing the limits of friendship and the limits of trust. In the end, the spies emerge as ordinary humans whose weaknesses are laid bare by one of the oldest—and most dangerous—games in the world.

DAVID TURKIE

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## SPORTS

# The bores of summer

*The balk rule skewed the game*

BY TRENT FRAYNE

It may have been the oldest baseball issue since the invention of atomic bombs, not just in Canada, where the Expos and the Blue Jays could not find a lasting rhythm, but south of the border as well. There, highlights in Chicago's Wrigley Field were just about the biggest story of the summer.

And then there was the strange resurrection of the balk rule. The rule had been lying dormant for a generation or so when Whitey Herzog, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals and the biggest thumper in the entire St. Louis sport, suddenly unleashed it. The reason Whitey unleashed it was Rick Ankiel (Bert) Stryker. During the 1987 World Series, Bert, a pitcher with a just relaxed arm he started his windup, weighting for the Minnesota Twins against the Cardinals. The Cardinals kept Stryker's best of speed-ball base runners, such as Vince Coleman, Willie McGee and Ozzie Smith, from stealing bases, or at least seriously curtailed their thefts.

Whitey, being an intense man, naturally felt that this was unfair, noting that the balk rule says that once a pitcher starts his motion, he is supposed to bring his hands together in a full step before he delivers the ball. Whitey complained to the president of the National League, A. Bartlett Giamatti, who brought it to the attention of the rules committee during the winter. By the time the new season had rolled around, arguments had called for balk or slow third base to the plate, if the

pitcher forgot to pump in his windup. In some stadiums with a big run at third, there was no more rising the ball toward home, straining to beat the throw, crashing into the catcher in a cloud of dust, instead, just a bloodcurdling stroll to the plate, time to case

the pitcher.

But in 1988, unfortunately, the home run all but disappeared, though the manufacturer continued his insistence that he was abolishing the balk rule. In the same old ball park, the consensus among baseball fans



Balk. Williams (below) taking the rap for below-par performances and an erratic bullpen

was that the balks were in fact being scored less lightly. By late in the season, there had been 32 per cent fewer balks than in 1987 at a corresponding pace.

Home runs are the most embarrassing aspect of baseball. But so, too, are they are, come momentary stillness as they are.

Home runs are the most embarrassing aspect of baseball. But so, too, are they are, come momentary stillness as they are. And Dave Stieb, a veteran right-hander for the Toronto Blue Jays, had the few muffed ground on the season's most memorable night of 1987. Stieb had needed one last strike in Cleveland a week earlier to complete a no-hit game and had lost it to John Franco's lead-off single on a 2-out-of-3 count in the bottom of the ninth with two out. Now, here he was at home in the same situation. With most of the 32,374 fans swarming at the conclusion of a well-run set in the ninth, Stieb threw a 2-out-of-3 pitch that Roberto



What happened to the Jays this year was a source of constant confusion

Roberto pitch better Jim Thayer liked only into

short right field, for the Orioles' only hit. In the meantime, there were startling declines on 1985's home-run toiles. Toronto's George Bell, who had smashed 47 a year ago, stopped at 24 this year. Billy Joyner, California's first baseman, dropped dramatically to 13 from 34; old labor counsel Donnan of Detroit, to 12 from 34; and his counterpart, Dwight Evans of Boston, to 21 from 34.

Production was off as drastically in the National League. The 1987 leader, Chicago's Andre Dawson, with 48, dropped to 24, and the Atlanta Braves' superman, Dale Murphy, to 24 from 44. Indeed, National League hitters had difficulty with the baseball inside the fences, as well. Later in September, it appeared that the batting champion would not hit 200, but in the final days, San Diego's right-center fielder, Tony Gwynn, skyrocketed his average to a jump 384. Only four other National League batters reached 300. Scoreless players shared that figure in the other league, behind the leader, Detroit's Wade Boggs, at its uncharacteristic 266.

The American League moved the ball player of the year, an imposing physical specimen named Jose Canseco, who plays outfield for Oakland. One September night, Tony Kralik, the old Yankee shortstop, was a conservative on Blue Jays telecasts, and most of what needs to be said about Canseco, a 230-lb bulk who became the first man to combine 40 homers and 40 steals in one season: "Who can believe that guy?" Kralik mused. "He's got Mickey Henderson's feet and he hits the ball better than Dave Winfield. And with the ball ball, he has really had to crutch some pitches to get his 40 homers."

Kralik, by the way, tells a story of his run-in with the "Madden" that he thinks illustrates what happened to the Blue Jays this season. And what happened to the Blue Jays this season was a source of constant confusion to Blue Jay fans all summer.

Kralik spent some seasons, and so did Paul Sorrento, the Yankees, the retired 1,052 regular-season games, beginning in 1957, another 27 in what used to be called the Fall Classic, and roomed on the road with Mickey Maize. Does a guy need further celebration? "One year that last year," Kralik says, "I had a little two-bagger to the second baseman and didn't run the ball out. Back in the dug-out, Hank Bauer, the right fielder, came alongside me and jumped on either in my car. 'You're sleeping with my money, lad,' he said. That's all he said. That's all he needed to say."

It is Kralik's notion that when George Bell and Blue Jays manager Jody Willsom had a run-in during spring training over the decision to make Bell his designated hitter, somebody must have stepped in and said, "Hey, Willsom, don't do that," to a guy like George, for the good of the ball club.

The men who took the cup for blemish performance of the three Blue Jays outfielders and an erratic bullpen was Willsom. One of the oldest axioms of baseball, as in all team sports, says that it is a lot easier for front office to save face with the fans by firing one manager than 24 of the noble efforts. Accordingly, there was surprise among fans and critics alike when Willsom was signed for another season last week.

Pass everywhere are notorious for their fieldie culture. One night in Toronto, they

met in the National League East. As it turned out, the Expos were in their first half of the season, getting strong pitching from Dennis Martinez and Pascual Perez, excellent relief pitching from Jeff Parrett and some home-swinging at the plate by Andre's Galaraga, who was picked for first base on the league's all-star game squad. "Andre had two seasons in one," recalls blemish Goss, of the Expos' media relations office. "In the first half, they couldn't get him out. He let the league for a while at 347 and, by



Expos' Tony Falecy: in 1986, mysteriously, the home run all but disappeared

gave a standing ovation to Jesus Barfield upon the occasion of his 17th home run of the season the last 40 and led the league in 1986. At the time Barfield had batted his average from a low of .204 all the way up to .229 and was picking up about \$1 million a year in salary. Willsom, meanwhile, was roundly booed by the assembled thousands when he popped out of the dugout to change pitchers. His salary was slightly more than 10 per cent of Barfield's. It can be argued that managers do not pay themselves to watch the manager think, but they do not pay to watch millionaires suffer four-pipe protests to the shortstop, either.

In Montreal, even though the Expos compiled a poorer record than the Blue Jays, no go was later than manager Buck Rodgers. That is because nobody thinks that the Expos would anarchy the talent-deep New York

the all-star book, he had 20 homers. After that, it was all downhill."

Galaraga wound up with another nine home runs in the season's second half, and his average, though among the top four in the league, National League, dwindled to .302. The bullpen sagged, too, in the second half, partly because the highly effective Parrett required six stitches in his side finger when a ball hit it as he pitched batting in the batting cage. That is the kind of thing that happens when you let a pitcher wear a hat. In the American League, that could never happen. They have the designated-hitter rule that keeps pitchers safely in the dugout when their side is baring its baseball's face of the dollops, that was another tribute that sent National League fans, at best, into paroxysms of exuberant pitcher and a Louisville Slugger paragon.

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healthy recreation

## LEISURE

# The fitness quest

*A modern spa is much more than a 'fat farm'*

**A**s chairman and president of The Home Group Ltd., a Toronto-based financial services and publishing firm, Ron Home says that he often too busy with frequent business trips and his many working lunches to get enough exercise. When he does get a break, Home likes a growing number of North Americans, who for a working visit to a spa—a resort where the emphasis is finally on good health. Home has made two visits in the past 24 years to Canyon Ranch, near Tucson, Ariz. There, guests can start the day with a non-alcoholic drink in the facilities of the Santa Catalina Mountains, choose from a variety of exercise classes and treatments such as facials or massage, and select meals from a low-calorie menu plus featuring dishes such as were soups plus with a raspberry vinaigrette salad dressing. The result, Home said, were worth the effort: "It is the relaxing pamper cables when your battery is run down."

There was a time when spas were dismissed by critics as summer camps for the rich or "fat farms" for the obese. But spas have evolved with the fitness boom of the

past decade to become popular vacation destinations. An estimated five million people visited spas in Canada, the United States and Mexico last year—a 1,000-per-cent increase since the early 1980s. And spas are no longer pre-occupied of the wealthy. While some charge guests as much as \$5,000 a week, others offer a week of accommodation, food and fitness for a mere modest \$300.

But still recently, one problem for Canadian spa enthusiasts was the small number of resorts on their own soil. Since 1983, Torontoans have had the Schoenberg Health Spa & Retreat, 30 km north of the city, which serves a dozen guests at a time. In British Columbia, The Hills Health and Guest Ranch, 400 km northeast of Vancouver, has been open for about 40 years at a time since 1945. Now, in response to the growing popularity of health and fitness resorts, developers are planning a new genera-

tion of spas across Canada, particularly in Ontario and the Maritimes. These include the Prince Edward Island Resort near Miramichi, P.E.I., and Island West, on Cape Breton Island, as well as a project that will create Canada's largest and most luxurious spa—the King Ranch, a \$30-million health spa and fitness resort near Toronto, designed by architect Arthur Erickson.

When it opens, a year from now, King Ranch will offer guests a healthy regimen on 177 acres of rolling countryside in King Township, a 20-minute drive from Toronto's Lester B. Pearson International Airport. That year, according to King Ranch president Adam Koffler, the spa will be within two hours' flying time of a market of about 100 million people. Koffler—who, before, after, says, a founder of Shoppers Drug Mart, is the chairman of the board of King Ranch—said that he does not expect the Canadian climate to be a problem. "Our research, conducted with recent new guests in New York, Chicago and Toronto, showed us that, of all the reasons people go to a spa, neither was the least important. People are more concerned about the spa program, the food and accessibility."

Those have been the basic requirements for spas throughout their long history. The word "spa" is taken from the town of that name in Belgium, where the waters from the local mineral springs—believed to be therapeutic—were popular with royalty, including the 17th-century Russian czar Peter the Great. Believing in or drinking the water from mineral springs—believed to be therapeutic—were popular with royalty, including the 17th-century Russian czar Peter the Great. Believing in or drinking the water from mineral springs for therapeutic purposes has been traced back to at least the fifth century B.C., when hot springs on Greece's Aegean islands served as clinics. The Romans spread the practice throughout Europe, and some well-preserved Roman spas still exist, including those in Bath, England, and Baden, Switzerland.

In North America, hot springs are a limited spa concept, but most have been speeded the ancient custom of offering health recreation in pleasant surroundings. Anne Harding, president of International Spa Corp. and author of the travel guide, *Spas in North America*, said that, although the emphasis is different at each spa, health resorts focus on four main elements: exercise, proper nutri-



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tion, passaging (usually by massage) and stress management. Added Harding: "The idea is to show you how good you can feel so that you will lose the addiction to continue with your new healthy habits once you get back home."

In fact, during a typical week at a spa, it is not unusual for guests to report that they do not feel well by the second or third day. With alcohol and caffeine generally off limits and opportunities for smoking severely curtailed—most spas allow smoking in only a few designated areas, if at all—many people experience withdrawal symptoms. According to Harding, this is when a pampering facial or massage feels more like a necessity than a luxury. One popular treatment is called herbal wrap, a process that involves wrapping the subject in herbs. Advocates of wrapping claim that it helps rid the body of toxins.

Nutrition also plays an important role in spa life. Spas goers are typically restricted to a 1,800- to 2,000-calorie-a-day diet—a small bag of potato chips alone has more than 500 calories—that is high in fiber and carbohydrates, but low in sugar, salt and fat. While the portions can look meager—especially for those attending spas that are attached to larger resorts where other diners eat in the same rooms and order from ordinary menus—spa food has become as popular as the spa-style workouts are readily available that most people adjust to a spa diet and exercise routine in about five days. Then, says Harding, "people say they feel a real shift in their energy levels."

In the past, the majority of spa-goers have been women. Now, many spa operators report that growing numbers of men are checking in. Canyon Ranch owner Mel Zuckerman, for one, said that, on average, about 40 per cent of his guests are also, up from five per cent when he opened his spa nine years ago. That is partly the result of an increased number of programs designed to appeal to male guests, including physical activities such as basketball and programs such as *MindFirmness*, which uses advanced



Canyon Ranch's a spa holiday for recharging run-down batteries

electronic feedback equipment to relax the mind.

While modern spas have attracted a dedicated following, some critics claim that a spa vacation can be a waste of both time and money. Marisa McClung, 45, senior vice-president of the Toronto-based marketing firm Arts and Communications Consultants,

who has taken four spa vacations in the past eight years, says that it is important for people to know exactly what they want from a spa and to choose the right one. She added that spa goers must be realistic about what they can accomplish in a week. Still McClung: "That's all the secret of enjoying a spa vacation is not expecting that it is going to change your life. You cannot undo 20 years of bad habits." Zuckerman of Canyon Ranch, where prices start at \$1,600 for a weeklong stay—agrees. "If you go back home and just do what you did before that got you so out of shape, it is the most expensive seven days of your life," says Zuckerman.

When it opens for business, Ontario's King Ranch will offer traditional spa facilities on a grandiose modern scale. One of the most spectacular features will be an outdoor, 500-m track that begins in the resort's main building, then loops through the nearby woods. Other facilities at the 16 resort will accommodate 180 guests at rates ranging from about \$1,500 to \$2,500 a week—will include a nightclub bar, serving late-night appetizers and musical acts from around the world, heated that will show the latest movies, under an agreement with Cineplex Odeon.

In the Maritimes, at least two developments are in the planning stages. Michael and Linda Scherman of Charlottetown plan to build the \$4-million Prince Edward Island Resort on 160 acres of former dairy land near Miramichi, P.E.I. Planned so far by private investment, the resort will accommodate up to 40 guests. Hotel owner Charles MacDonald is chairman of a group of 30 investors that plan to start construction of Mabou West on Cape Breton Island in the new year. There, up to 100 guests will pay as much as \$175 a night for facilities including six trails and a fitness gym center.

Says MacDonald: "Right now, you cannot keep up with the demand for spa facilities. It is what people are into these days." The growing desire to get into shape is changing the shape of vacations.

BARBARA WICKENS with correspondence reports



Kofter and his sister Tina: a \$38-million health and fitness spa

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## DEFENCE

## Moving targets

A debate erupts over missile-carrying trains

As a casual observer, there is little that sets North Dakota apart from other agricultural-based areas of the United States. Its rolling prairie landscape, green farms and cattle ranches make it almost indistinguishable from the farmland of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, which share the Canada-U.S. border with three southern neighbors. But on

desegraded, there are 154 nuclear missile sites, which lie not in a Colosseum around their central reserve at the U.S. air force base, 30 km north of Minot, N.D. Some of those sites are located only five kilometers from the Canadian border, all part of a nuclear arsenal so large that if North Dakota were a separate nation, it would rank as the third-largest nuclear force in the world, after the United States and the Soviet Union.

Becomes the Minot base in such a key element as the U.S. nuclear strike force, it is now one of 30 sites that the Pentagon is considering for a controversial new six-missile program. In 1984, Congress approved deployment of 50 hit-and-run—called "Peacekeeper"—missiles, which are not only more accurate but also more vulnerable to systems of bases will have to be developed for another 50. The Reagan administration has requested \$463 million in 1989 alone for the six-missile program. Under the proposal, two missiles would be housed in each of 25 trailers, with the first to be

deployed in 1991. In times of nuclear crisis, the trailers would be dispatched from secret parking lots in trailers and sent into the 294,000 km of intercontinental network. The missiles, each with 10 warheads and a range of 5,000 km, could then be launched from the trailers and, because of their mobility, be as elusive as difficult target to attack. But while community support for the military remains strong, the Minot rail-gar-

son proposal has attracted many opponents.

Residents of North Dakota (population 650,000) have contacted with the military for decades. Indeed, when the local chamber of commerce purchased the land to establish

which is expected to cost 450 construction and 350 permanent jobs. Said Minot Mayor George Christensen: "The airbase is absolutely critical to our community."

Still, the issue has become a rallying point for local peace activists who have banded together to form the 20-member North Central North Dakota Peace Network. Group members voiced their opposition at public hearings in March and August that were part of an environmental impact study in the gunship proposal. Ironically, the government has made progress on nuclear disarmament with the Soviet Union in recent years, introducing activist Judy Foster says that the rail gunship concept is unnecessary. She added, "We are at a crossroads in disarmament, and this is where because it could influence talks with the Soviets."

But Brig-Gen Raymond O'Brien, aviation commander at the Minot base, and—in a recent interview—that he is firmly committed to destruction as the proper route to containing nuclear peace. He added that the Soviets have their own trade and rail-based gunship systems and that the United States must keep pace. "What the Peacekeepers do," said O'Brien, "is provide a prompt response capability that is very accurate. With rail gunships, we add the element of survivability. A potential adversary will have to very carefully consider any hostility against the United States."

But some of the peace activists' goals—specifically one to reduce the level of nuclear arms in the world—are supported by one senior military official. Former Minot air force base commander Col. John Pein says that he strongly supports arms-control negotiations. In fact, before Pein left Minot in place for a posting in Nebraska, he told a chamber of commerce-sponsored public hearing that people should support the arms-control process "even if Minot air base has closed."

Still, for many Minot residents, the threat in relation between the United States and the Soviet Union has not been enough to determine their support for the plan. For his part, O'Brien welcomes the improved defense but warns that the United States must not let its guard down. Clearly, with that amount of backing, the gunship proposal is not likely to be derailed.

DALE ESKILLER in Minot



MX missile nuclear missile sits five kilometers from Canada

the Minot Air Force Base in 1955, they managed to raise over \$100,000. Now there are many opposition views the first Minot-railgunship Ballistic Missile reached the base in 1984. Now, with the airbase and its 5,000 military personnel spending \$220 million annually into the economy of Minot (population 33,000), support for the military remains strong. And the Minot business community strongly endorses the six-pla-



Eastwood (left), Whitaker, Wright: capturing the spirit and sounds of bebop

## FILMS

# Swing, brother, swing

## Clint Eastwood's tribute to Charlie Parker

By  
Directed by Clint Eastwood

One of Hollywood's top boxoffice stars, Clint Eastwood, a director for playing a dim-witted cop who walks softly and carries a big handgun. And Dirty Harry's trademark line, "Make my day," has significantly enriched the vocabulary of American vernacular. But like Superman clashing into Clark Kent, Eastwood undermines his own tough-guy persona with regular bouts of personal filmmaking. He has directed a dozen movies, ranging from 1971's *Play Misty for Me*, a thriller about a jazz disc jockey, to 1985's revisionist western *Pale Rider*. None has been especially commercial, and they tend to attract the ironic cynics of his mainstream movie-like regime: photographs. *Bird*, the 1988 film directed by Eastwood and only the second in which he does not appear, is his boldest departure from Hollywood tradition.

The movie focuses on American jazz pioneer Charlie (Bird) Parker, the saxophonist who came to personify the progressive movement called bebop—and who died of a heart attack in 1955 at 34, devastated by drugs and alcohol. Coolly seductive and mysteriously elusive—like jazz itself—*Bird* is a long, inspired flight into the dark side of an artist's soul.

Eastwood has not gone out of his way to make his subject accessible. *Bird* is about three hours long; its narrative is a complex maze of flashbacks. And the lighting is perversely subdued. In fact, much of the movie looks as if it was shot in the dark—not just nightclub scenes but also those in hotel rooms and apartments. Parker's face is at best just a glimmer in a play of shifting shadows.

The effort can be frustrating, but Eastwood's attention is closer to echo Parker's music with the jagged rhythms of his own cinematic style. As ardent jazz buff,

Eastwood has captured the spirit of the post-war bebop era with impressive fidelity. *Bird*'s sound track includes previously uncollected live recordings of Parker's saxophone. And the director has enhanced their quality by strutting the other instruments using many of the same musicians who played on the original tapes.

Although Eastwood treats the music with kid-glove reverence, he avoids making a romantic hero of the musician. Forest Whitaker, who played a U.S. serviceman in both *Good Morning, Vietnam* and *Platoon*, brings a smart, delicate touch to Parker's enigmatic character. Outrage, Whitaker moves the musical style of Parker's playing with convincing austerity. Offstage, he portrays him as a casual genius, possibly lacking the strength to take control of his own life. The movie concentrates on the decade before Parker's death and on his troubled marriage to his fourth wife, Chan Parker (Diane Warren). Helpless to stop her husband's degeneration, Chan becomes increasingly despondent. Asked to join him on the road, she declines by saying that she has no desire to "beat her drums during the day and lead the applause at night."

The smartly written script shows Parker's colleagues to be equally ignorant with him. Doubleheader Danny Glickson (Samuel L. Wright) chides Parker for his irresponsibility, which he says only confirms the prejudice of whites. "Deep down, they'd like it if it [the rap] came out to be unfixable," Glickson tells Parker. "I'm a reformer; you're trying to be a martyr. People are going to talk about you when you're dead. They're going to shovel you under and they're going to talk about you."

Despite the prevailing darkness of the movie, there are hilarious scenes. One involves Parker being talked into playing for a Jewish wedding by a young trumpet player, Rod Rodney (Michael Zehaf). In another wonderful interlude, Parker takes white-skinned Rodney to live in the shantytown hives of the Deep South, where the trumpeter is billed as "Albino Red." Parker preserved his sense of humor until the end. In fact, he was laughing when he beamed over with the final heart attack—while watching a singing act on the "Johnny Doremy show" in a hotel apartment. A finale for detail, Eastwood obtained an original copy of the TV show and incorporated it into the death scene.

Parker's death, and that of the bebop era, coincided with the birth of rock 'n' roll and television. In the early 1960s, the TV series *Flamingo* introduced a western hero named Clint Eastwood, who has since graduated to guns of a higher caliber. "There are two American art forms," Eastwood said recently, "the western and jazz. It's funny how Americans don't support either of them anymore." They are, in fact, the twin pillars of some self-made American mythology, and Eastwood has pocketed himself into a position that allows him to play both.

ERIK R. JOHNSON

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# No laughing matter

A drama about comics trying to be funny

## PUNCHLINE

Directed by David Zucker

It is the summer comedy hit *Big*. Tim Hanks overcame an unlikely premise for playing a 15-year-old boy trapped in an adult body. The movie established Hanks as a funny, likable and extremely talented star. And now *Punchline*, which was filmed before *Big*, gives him an opportunity to upstage himself by going beyond good-guy comedy. Unfortunately, *Punchline* is not just a Tim Hanks movie. It is also a Sally Field movie. Hanks is funny. Field is not funny. Together, they are funny-peculiar.

Hanks and Field both portray stand-up comedians desperate to prove that they can make people laugh. Steven Gold (Hanks), a student who flunked out of medical school after failing to identify a diagram of the rectum, performs nightly at a comedy club. There, he meets Lila Kraytsick (Field), a mother of three who is pursuing a career as a comedian in her spare time—to the growing consternation of her hospitalized



Field, Hanks: she gets fewer laughs

husband. Steven has a natural aptitude for comedy, but Lila cannot buy a laugh for love or money. With some pointers from Steven, however, she begins to overcome her chronic insecurity, eventually becoming more successful than her coach.

There is a credibility problem. Although the script seems true to the trends with today-kitchen-sink and gender-swappers about veterans, Field is still not funny. But she is adept at acting incoherence. In fact, her character's even desire for approval seems yet another echo of the speech that Field made on accepting an Oscar in 1985—"You like me! You really like me!" Meanwhile, *Punchline* serves as a vehicle for some remote acting by Hanks. He tells jokes, cries real tears, dances in the rain and acts both sexy and nice. But a series of disastrous decisions in the script leave him stranded in his brilliance, like a cartoon character striding to safety after stepping off a cliff.

Although *Punchline* is spiced with jokes and red with sentiment, it is not a romantic comedy. It is a bitter-sweet drama about comedy. And the moral is pure 1950s: it is all right for the little woman to go out and have a few laughs as long as she remains loyal to a hubby brokenhearted who expects dinner on the table when he gets home from work. In the end, *Punchline* fails far, leaving Tim Hanks trapped in a Sally Field movie—and leaving the audience wishing it were *Big*.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

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### OPERA

## A season of changes

*Opera is more popular than ever*

**G**reat opera in Toronto has seldom been grander than *Queen of Spades*, the second offering in the Canadian Opera Company's current season. One of Peter Eyck Tichonovky's most expansive works, it is a tale of character set against the exquisite stage backdrop of Russian high society in the late 18th century.

The coc production, which runs until Oct. 25, features a chorus of 50 and two stellar leads. Russian star Ivan Marinov portrays a young officer whose order for Lisa is almost as strong as his passion for going. Canadian Maureen Forrester plays Lisa's grandmother, the Countess, an ingenious former beauty with a valuable gambling secret. The Tichonovky artist speaks with enigmatic style about the Countess's dark nature. "She's a tyrant," Forrester said, "naughty to everyone."

*Queen of Spades* is only one of several dramas in which the coc is currently engaged—and most of them are taking place offstage. The 28-year-old company has entered a period of major transition, the result of both a serious loss and a potential gain of magnificent proportions. The organization is now searching for someone to replace the popular Lotfi Mansouri, who became general director in 1977 and authored his resignation last March. Mansouri had already started his new job as general director of the San Francisco Opera; he will shortly between the two cities until his coc term finishes on Jan. 1. The company expects to appoint his successor by early December. Said Mansouri: "It's a great job, and a lot of people want it."

The company is in an excellent strategic position."

Meanwhile, another development has the potential to take the coc to a higher level of artistry. Along with the *Mutual Belief of Gensels*, the opera is a new awarding formal approval from Toronto City Council of a \$330-million, ballet-opera house project, which would first look useful from before to perform in the cavernous, acoustically poor O'Keefe Centre. Last spring, Montreal-based architect Moshe Safdie was selected as the designer, and on July 26, a downtown site originally promised in 1984 received confirmation from the province.

And those developments, the coc, like other major Canadian arts organizations, is finding great money increasingly difficult to obtain. The current season reflects a tightening of the purse strings of its seven main-stage productions, two are coc revivals, but one sets and costumes created for U.S. productions and only one—Pacini's *La Gioconda*—is a new in-house production.

Still, the 1988-1989 season presents a rich menu of old favorites and challenging, newer material. During October, George Verdi's somber historical drama *Don Carlos* will alternate with *Queen of Spades*, which is performed in Russian. Then, in January, the coc will mount Puccini's classic *Tosca* as well as a Canadian premiere, Leon Janicki's *The Mahabharata* Case, a 20th-century work about an opera singer who uses a Shakti-like yoga-like. April will feature Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, along with the coc premiere of Andrew Chisholm, an opera by Italian composer



Forrester delighting in her role as a tyrannical countess

Umberto Giordano about the French Revolution. La Bohème will close the season in June.

As the Mansouri era draws to a close—he will return as a guest director for *The Mahabharata Case*, Andrew Chisholm's *The Magic Flute*—the coc can look back on a period of unprecedented growth. Last March, Mansouri, the Dutch director of *Queen of Spades*, "Lisa" has brought the company very, very far." When the Iranian-born director took up his duties in Toronto in 1977, the coc had an annual operating budget of \$2.68 million, private sector revenues of \$303,350, and 10,350 subscribers. Now, the company's budget stands at \$14.4 million, and its fund-raising collected \$4.1 million last year. For its 1988-1989 season, it has attracted a record 14,948 subscribers.

While replacing the executive, chairman Mansouri is a difficult task, the company's major challenge is realizing the dream of a ballet-opera house. The coc is still working on government financing, and the new centre will likely be open before 1994. These Mansouri announced his decision to accept the San Francisco job, he cited the failure to get the new facility built as his chief reason for leaving Toronto. Mansouri notes that he has been unable to attract a large number of world-class conductors to the coc, apart from O'Keefe's poor acoustics, its gift is too small for the instrumentation required by many scores. While the coc can point to its recent achievements with pride, its new opera house holds the key for its continued growth. Declared Mansouri: "This always must come. If you don't move, you die."

PAMELA YOUNG

### MAGNAN'S BEST-SEALING LIST

#### NOVEMBER

- 1 *The Love of Ophelia*, *Donna* (3)
- 2 *The Confession of the Brothers*, *Clancy* (11)
- 3 *The House of Agatha*, *Lillian* (2)
- 4 *Shelby*, *Richard* (10)
- 5 *Some Love of Kismet*, *Edwige* (16)
- 6 *Tell Me What Agatha*, *Kenny* (7)
- 7 *Zoya*, *Shel* (3)
- 8 *To Be the Best*, *Bradford* (5)
- 9 *Timothy's Game*, *Samuel* (5)
- 10 *Call of the Abyss*

#### DECEMBER

- 1 *Ed Braddock—The Pursuit of Power*, *Sam* (3)
- 2 *Reign of Fire*, *Reine* (2)
- 3 *A Brief History of Time*, *Michael* (1)
- 4 *Talking Straight*, *James* (3)
- 5 *The Lives of John Lennon*, *Goldman* (4)
- 6 *Duchess of Windsor*, *Allyson* (5)
- 7 *Travels: The Art of the Book*, *Frank* (7)
- 8 *Travels on Ocean*, *Frank* (5)
- 9 *Canadian Living*, *Marionette Cookbook*, *Patricia*
- 10 *The Andes Book*, *Artes* (3)

11 *Protein diet*

Compiled by Sandra McGeorge

## BY ALAN RUTHERFORD

You can't teach journalism, any more than you can teach sex. You're either good at it or you're not. It's not that the unscrutinized little paper turned out outstanding people; it's that outstanding people wanted to work for it. The basic searching soul of Lorillard, once



It's rather like "the few" who flew Spitfires in the last in the Battle of Britain: people stand up when you enter certain saloons. People like Larry Zoff and Barbara Froom go through their entire lives with the co-

Journalism schools don't turn out the quality mavericks and stars of the trade, because the quirky ones, who turn into columnists, don't enter them. They wobble into the trade by other routes, such as the one who stole type from the Vancouver newspaper to put out a secret edition of *The Mirror* and was hired by an amused publisher and put to work for the sports editor, who was young (and) liked the sad perpetrator of the deed. I guess you had to be there.



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